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TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter IV—Commodity Stabilization Service and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter D—Regulations Under Soil Bank Act

PART 485—SOIL BANK

SUBPART—ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

SUPPLEMENT III

The regulations governing the 1956 acreage reserve part of the Soil Bank Program, 21 F. R. 4379, 4847, 5205, 5259, 5685, 5959, 6879, 7611, 7612 and 9365 (hereinafter referred to as "the regulations"), are hereby further supplemented as follows:

1. The regulations are hereby amended to make eligible for participation in the 1956 Acreage Reserve Program producers on farms which received allotments as "new farms", or, in the case of rice, producers who received allotments as "new producers", who have filed 1956 acreage reserve agreements which have been approved by the county committee: *Provided,* That, this supplement shall not be applicable unless the producer in filing the agreement acted in good faith without knowledge that the agreement was contrary to the regulations.

2. The regulations are hereby amended to eliminate the maximum and minimum acreage requirements with respect to producers who have filed 1956 acreage reserve agreements under which they agreed to place in the acreage reserve less than the minimum or more than the maximum acreage specified in § 485.108 of the regulations and whose agreements have been approved by the county committee: *Provided,* That, the requirement that the acreage which may be placed in the acreage reserve may not exceed the farm allotment for the commodity, or, in the case of corn, the farm Soil Bank corn base, shall in no case be eliminated: *And provided further,* That, this supplement shall not be applicable unless the producer in filing the agreement acted in good faith without knowledge that the agreement was contrary to the regulations.

3. With respect to producers specified in 1 and 2 above, the final date for filing 1956 acreage reserve agreements is hereby extended. However, new agreements will not be required to be executed; instead, the existing agreements will be honored, provided such agreements comply with all the other terms and conditions of the regulations.

4. 1956 acreage reserve agreements which are not in conformity with the regulations may be corrected or reformed only in accordance with instructions issued by the Administrator of Commodity Stabilization Service (copies of such instructions will be available in the office of the county committee).

(Sec. 124, Pub. Law 540, 84th Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1230; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:47 a. m.]

[Amdt. 2]

PART 485—SOIL BANK

SUBPART—ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The regulations governing the 1957 Acreage Reserve part of the Soil Bank Program, 21 F. R. 10449, as amended in 22 F. R. 494, are hereby further amended as follows:

1. The following sentence is added at end of § 485.211 (a) (3): "Producers on a farm who wish to participate only if they may place acreage in excess of the applicable maximum acreage specified in subparagraphs (1) or (2) of this paragraph in the program, and who so indicate in writing to the county committee on or before the applicable final date for filing agreements specified in § 485.212 (b), will be permitted to participate in the program under the same circumstances and to the same extent as provided above in this subparagraph."

2. Section 485.212 (b) (4) is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "If the producers have indi-

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FEDERAL REGISTER

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cated in writing to the county committee their desire to participate if they are permitted to place acreage in the program in excess of the maximum specified in § 485.211 (a) (1) or (2), and the allocation made to the county is sufficient to permit such acreage to be placed in the acreage reserve, the operator shall be notified as specified above in this subparagraph. In order to place such acreage in the acreage reserve, the producers must, except as provided in subparagraph (5) of this paragraph, file an agreement with the county committee not later than ten days after the date that the notice to the operator was postmarked."

3. Section 485.212 (b) (1) (i) and (ii) is amended by deleting the words "of 1954, 1955, or 1956," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "during the period 1947–1956, inclusive,".

4a. Section 485.219 (a) (1) is amended by deleting the words "The operator" in the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Any producer", and by deleting the words "operator" in the fourth sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the word "producer."

b. Section 485.219 (a) (2) is amended to read as follows:

(2) In the case of tobacco, any producer may at the time the argeement is filed request in writing a reconsideration of the rate of compensation per acre determined to be applicable to land on the farm which is at least equal to the productivity for such commodity of the average land on the farm normally devoted to the production of such commodity. If a request for reconsideration is not made at the time the agreement is filed, the rate specified in the agreement shall be final.

c. Section 485.219 (b) is amended by deleting the word "operator" wherever it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the word "producer", and by deleting the phrase ", at the aforementioned county office,".

5a. Section 485.226 (a) is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: "A rice producer may not participate in the acreage reserve program if any part of his preliminary producer allotment is voluntarily released pursuant to the provisions of the acreage allotment regulations governing the release and reapportionment of allotments."

b. Section 485.226 (b) is amended by inserting after the word farms in the fifth line the following: "or, in the case of rice, preliminary producer allotments voluntarily released by producers".

6. Appendix 3 to the regulations is amended by changing the county rate of compensation per acre for corn in Mississippi and Wayne Counties, Missouri, from $35.00 and $29.00 to $37.00 and $33.00 respectively.

(Sec. 124, Pub. Law 540, 84th Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1232; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:48 a. m.]

[Amdt. 3]

PART 485—SOIL BANK

SUBPART—ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

AGREEMENT

The regulations governing the 1957 acreage reserve part of the Soil Bank Program 21 F. R. 10449, as amended in 22 F. R. 494 and F. R. Doc. 57–1232, *supra,* (hereinafter referred to as "the regulations") are hereby further amended as provided herein.

Section 485.212 (c) (2) of the regulations provides, in part, that in any case where an agreement for wheat is entered into on Form CSS–800–1 (Soil Bank), "Acreage Reserve Agreement 1957, (Winter Wheat)", and the farm is entitled to a 1957 allotment for a commodity other than wheat, the producers who signed the agreement may terminate it by filing written notice of such termination with the county committee not later than 15 days after the date of mailing by the county office of notice of the establishment of the last of the 1957 allotments for the farm. Some such agreements were terminated by producers because of their understanding that the option to terminate would expire if not exercised within 15 days following the mailing of a preliminary notice of the farm allotment for corn. The amendment set forth below is for the purpose of giving producers who terminated agreements on the basis of such misunderstanding an opportunity to reinstate their agreements.

Section 485.212 (c) (2) is hereby amended by adding the following at the end thereof: "Any producer who, pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph, terminated his agreement not later than 15 days after the date of mailing of the preliminary notice on Form CSS–308 Corn (1957) of the farm allotment for corn may reinstate his agreement by filing a new Form CSS–800–1 within 15 days after the date of mailing by the county office to the farm operator of official notice on Form CSS–308A Corn (1957) of the farm allotment for corn, or within 15 days after the issuance of this amendment, whichever is later, subject to the following conditions:

(i) A producer shall not be eligible to file a new Form CSS–800–1 if action was taken on the farm, subsequent to termination of the original agreement, which would have constituted a violation of the original agreement if it had not been terminated.

(ii) Except for the dates and the correction of any errors, the new Form CSS–800–1 shall in all respects be identical to the original agreement.

(iii) All of the provisions of the regulations which are applicable to agreements on Form CSS–800–1 (Soil Bank), "Acreage Reserve Agreement 1957, (Winter Wheat)", and to agreements entered into before December 20, 1956, shall be applicable to such reinstated agreements. Any provisions of the regulations which are applicable only to agreements entered into on or after December 20, 1956, shall not be applicable to such reinstated agreements."

(Sec. 124, Pub. Law 540, 84th Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1233; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:48 a. m.]

Chapter V—Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Export and Domestic Consumption Programs

[Amdt. 1]

PART 518—FRUITS AND BERRIES, DRIED AND PROCESSED

SUBPART A—DATE DIVERSION PAYMENT PROGRAM XMD 29A (1956 MARKETING SEASON)

ELIGIBLE DATES

Section 518.542 (b) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) *Eligible dates.* Dates diverted under this program shall: (1) Have been produced in the United States, (2) be whole or pitted, (3) be of the Deglet Noor variety, (4) be not less than U. S. Grade C or U. S. Grade C (Dry) of the United States Standards for Grades of Dates, effective August 26, 1955, and (5) have been purchased, directly or indirectly, from producers who have been paid or will be paid or, if members of a grower marketing cooperative, have been credited or will be credited, not less than four cents per net pound for the dates diverted under this program.

(Sec. 32, 49 Stat. 774, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 612c)

Issued this 12th day of February 1957, to become effective February 13, 1957.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Representative of the Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1229; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter III—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—SWEETPOTATOES

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE

On December 29, 1956, there was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (21 F. R. 10516) a notice of rule making con-

cerning an amendment of Sweetpotato Quarantine No. 30 (7 CFR 301.30). After due consideration of all relevant matters presented, and under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161, 162), the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service hereby amends the said quarantine to read as follows:

§ 301.30 *Notice of quarantine.* (a) The Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service has determined that it is necessary to quarantine Hawaii and Puerto Rico to prevent the spread to other parts of the United States of the sweetpotato scarabee (Euscepes postfasciatus Fairm.) and the sweetpotato stem borer (Omphisa anastomosalis Guen.), dangerous insect infestations new to and not widely prevalent or distributed within or throughout the United States, and that it is necessary also to quarantine the Virgin Islands of the United States to prevent the spread to other parts of the United States of the sweetpotato scarabee.

(b) Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and after public hearing as required thereunder, the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service therefore has quarantined Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States to prevent the spread of the sweetpotato scarabee (Euscepes postfasciatus Fairm.) and the sweetpotato stem borer (Omphisa anastomosalis Guen.).

(c) No variety of sweetpotatoes (Ipomoea batatas Poir.) shall be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved by any person from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States: *Provided,* That the prohibitions of this section shall not prohibit the movement of sweetpotatoes in either direction between Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States; nor prohibit the movement of sweetpotatoes by the United States Department of Agriculture for scientific or experimental purposes; nor prohibit the movement from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands of the United States of sweetpotatoes which the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch may authorize under permit or certificate to such northern ports of the United States as he may designate in such permit or certificate, conditioned upon the fumigation of such sweetpotatoes under the supervision of an inspector of said Branch either in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands of the United States or at the designated port of arrival, in a manner approved by the said Chief; nor prohibit the movement from Hawaii of sweetpotatoes which the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch may authorize under permit or certificate to such ports of the United States as he may designate in such permit or certificate, conditioned upon the fumigation of such sweetpotatoes in Hawaii under the supervision of an inspector of said Branch, in a manner approved by the said Chief: *Provided further,* That whenever the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch shall find that facts exist as to pest risk involved in the movement of sweetpotatoes or any classification thereof to which this subpart applies, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained therein, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions specifying the manner in which the subpart should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective. As used in this section, the term "State, Territory, or District of the United States" means "Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the continental United States."

This amendment shall be effective February 16, 1957, and shall supersede the quarantine effective February 12, 1954.

This amendment is a relieving of restrictions in that it authorizes for the first time the movement from Hawaii of sweetpotatoes which the Chief of the Plant Quarantine Branch may authorize under permit or certificate to such ports of the United States as he may designate in the permit or certificate, provided the sweetpotatoes have been fumigated in Hawaii in an approved manner under the supervision of an inspector of the Plant Quarantine Branch.

Since this amendment relieves restrictions, it is within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161, 162)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator,
Agricultural Research Services.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1262; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:57 a. m.]

Chapter VII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Farm Marketing Quotas and Acreage Allotments), Department of Agriculture

[Amdt. 1]

PART 721—CORN

SUBPART—REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS FOR 1957 CROP

CORN PLANTED FOR WILDLIFE FEED ON A FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FARM

The purpose of this amendment is to modify the definition of "corn acreage" so that the acreage planted to corn under a contract with the fish and Wildlife Service which was not or will not be harvested is excluded when determining "corn acreage" for a farm.

Section 721.811 (o), of the 1957 corn farm acreage allocation regulations is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Any acreage planted to corn for wildlife feed on a Fish and Wildlife Service farm under a written contract which was or will be entered into prior to planting with the Fish and Wildlife Service and which is prior to planting approved by the county and State committees shall be excluded from corn acreage if the acreage of corn is not harvested."

(Sec. 375, 52 Stat. 66, 7 U. S. C. 1375. Interprets or applies secs. 301, 329, 52 Stat. 38, 52; 7 U. S. C. 1301, 1329)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1234; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:48 a. m.]

Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar), Department of Agriculture

Subchapter E—Determination of Sugar Commercially Recoverable

[Sugar Determination 837.2]

PART 837—PUERTO RICO

1956–57 AND SUBSEQUENT CROPS

Pursuant to the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herein referred to as "act"), the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 837.2 *Sugar commercially recoverable from sugarcane in Puerto Rico for the 1956–57 and subsequent crops.* The amount of sugar commercially recoverable upon which payment under the act may be made with respect to sugarcane of the 1956–57 and each subsequent crop, which is grown on any farm in Puerto Rico and marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar, shall be the quantity of sugar, 96° basis, not in excess of the corresponding crop proportionate share for the farm as established pursuant to section 302 of the act, which is recoverable from such sugarcane by the mill or mills at which such sugarcane is ground, as determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the corresponding crop issued pursuant to section 301 of the act. The quantity of sugar, 96° basis, for each crop thereby obtained shall be converted to raw value in accordance with section 101 (h) of the act on the basis of the annual average polarization of the sugar produced from sugarcane of each crop by the mill or mills at which such sugarcane is processed.

This determination supersedes, effective with the 1956–57 crop, the "Determination of Sugar Commercially Recoverable from Sugarcane in Puerto Rico" issued February 10, 1945.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Determinations of amounts of sugar commercially recoverable from sugar beets and sugarcane marketed (or processed by the producer) not in excess of the proportionate share for the farm,

are required to establish the amounts of sugar upon which payments under the act may be made. Accordingly, determinations were issued for each of the Puerto Rican sugarcane crops of 1937–38 through 1943–44 and a determination issued on February 10, 1945, was applicable to the 1944–45 and each subsequent crop. For each of the crops 1937–38 through 1943–44, the amount of sugar commercially recoverable was determined by use of the formulas specified in the corresponding crop fair price determination, issued under section 301 (c) (2) of the act as the basis for computing settlements between sugarcane producers and processors. However, since the 1944–45 fair price determination merely extended for such crop the provisions of the 1943–44 determination without repeating the formulas for computing sugar recoverability, the determination of sugar commercially recoverable for the 1944–45 and each succeeding crop continued in effect the formulas contained in the 1943–44 fair price determination.

This determination eliminates the reference to the 1943–44 fair price determination and substitutes therefor a reference to the effective fair price determination for each corresponding crop year. Computing sugar recoveries for any crop in accordance with the currently applicable provisions of the corresponding fair price determination will reflect any changes which may be made effective in this regard for any particular crop. This determination shall apply to the 1956–57 and subsequent crops until revoked or modified.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the aforestated determination will effectuate the purposes of section 302 (a) of the act.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 302, 61 Stat. 930 as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1132)

Issued this 12th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1235; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:49 a. m.]

[Sugar Determination 878.9]

PART 878—SUGARCANE; VIRGIN ISLANDS

FAIR AND REASONABLE PRICES FOR 1957 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (c) (2) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (herein referred to as "act"), after investigation, and due consideration of the evidence obtained at the public hearing held in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, on October 30, 1956, the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 878.9 *Fair and reasonable prices for the 1957 crop of Virgin Islands sugarcane.* A producer of sugarcane in the Virgin Islands who is also a processor of sugarcane (herein referred to as "processor"), shall have paid, or contracted to pay, for sugarcane of the 1957 crop grown by other producers and processed by him, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a) *Definitions.* For the purpose of this section, the term:

(1) "Raw sugar" means raw sugar 96° basis.

(2) "Settlement period" means the two-week period in which sugarcane is delivered by the producer to the processor. The first such period shall start on Monday of the week grinding commences and successive periods shall start at two-week intervals thereafter.

(3) "Average price of raw sugar" means the simple average of the daily spot quotations of raw sugar of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange (domestic contract), adjusted to a duty-paid basis by adding to each daily quotation the United States duty prevailing on Cuban raw sugar on that day, for the settlement period, except that, if the Director of the Sugar Division determines that for such period such average price does not reflect the true market value of raw sugar because of inadequate volume or other factors, he may designate the average price to be effective under this determination, which he determines will reflect the true market value of raw sugar.

(4) "F. O. B. mill price" means the average price of raw sugar less the actual costs incurred for ocean freight and unloading at port of destination, and the sum of .17 cent per pound in lieu of all other selling and delivery expenses.

(5) "Yield of raw sugar" means the yield of raw sugar, 96° basis, per 100 pounds of sugarcane determined for each settlement period in accordance with the following procedure:

(i) A representative sample of not less than six stalks of sugarcane shall be taken from each producer's truckload or partial load and the juice shall be extracted by a laboratory power mill. Correlating factors shall be established between the laboratory power mill juice and the factory crusher juice brix and sucrose not less than once weekly during a continuous 8-hour period. While establishing these correlating factors, the "cush-cush" or juice screenings shall be returned to the milling process at a point after the first crusher, that is, before the second or third or any subsequent mill. The correlating factors then shall be applied to the laboratory mill analysis of brix and sucrose to bring the laboratory mill analysis to the equivalent of factory crusher juice analysis.

(ii) Application shall then be made of the formula, $R=(S-0.3\ B)\ F$, where:

R=Yield of raw sugar.
S=Polarization of the crusher juice obtained from the sugarcane of each producer.
B=Brix of the crusher juice obtained from the sugarcane of each producer.
F=Yield factor which is determined as follows:

(a) Determine the "tentative recovery of raw sugar" for each producer delivering sugarcane during the settlement period, from the product of the formula $(S-0.3\ B)$, and the number of hundredweights of sugarcane; and

(b) Divide the pounds of raw sugar, 96° basis, produced during the settlement period at the mill by the sum of the "tentative recoveries of raw sugar" for all producers to obtain the yield factor, F.

(b) *Payment for sugarcane.* The payment for sugarcane delivered by the producer to the processor during a settlement period shall be calculated on the basis of the f. o. b. mill price for that portion of the raw sugar determined by applying the following applicable percentage to the yield of raw sugar from the producer's sugarcane:

Pounds of raw sugar per 100 pounds of sugarcane:	*Percentage*
6.0	59.0
7.0	60.0
8.0	61.0
9.0	62.0
10.0	63.0
11.0	64.0
12.0	65.0

Intermediate points within the scale are to be interpolated to the nearest one-tenth point. Points below 6 pounds or above 12 pounds of raw sugar are to be in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

(c) *Molasses payment.* The processor shall pay the producer for each 100 pounds of sugarcane delivered an amount computed by applying the following applicable percentage to the net proceeds derived from the sale of blackstrap molasses produced per 100 pounds of sugarcane for the 1957 crop:

Pounds of raw sugar per 100 pounds of sugarcane:	*Percentage*
6.0	86 0
7.0	80 0
8.0	74 0
9.0	68 0
10.0	62 0
11.0	56 0
12.0	50.0

Intermediate points within the scale are to be interpolated to the nearest one-tenth point. Points below 6 pounds or above 12 pounds of raw sugar are to be in proportion to the immediately preceding interval.

(d) *Transportation allowances to producers.* The processor shall make an allowance to the producer equal to 50 percent of the rate, as agreed upon between the parties, for loading sugarcane at the farm and for its transportation to the mill.

(e) *Reporting requirement.* The processor shall submit in duplicate to the Caribbean Area Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Office, Santurce, Puerto Rico, for approval a certified statement of the actual deductions made in determining the f. o. b. mill price of raw sugar and the net proceeds from blackstrap molasses.

(f) *Subterfuge.* The processor shall not reduce returns to the producer below those determined herein through any subterfuge or device whatsoever.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

(a) *General.* The foregoing determination establishes the fair and reasonable price requirements which must be met, as one of the conditions for payment under the act, by a producer who processes sugarcane of the 1957 crop grown by other producers.

(b) *Requirements of the act.* Section 301 (c) (2) of the act provides as a condition for payment, that the producer on the farm who is also directly or indirectly a processor of sugarcane, as may be determined by the Secretary, shall

have paid, or contracted to pay under either purchase or toll agreements, for sugarcane grown by other producers and processed by him at rates not less than those that may be determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable after investigation and due notice and opportunity for public hearing.

(c) *1957 price determination.* The 1957 price determination continues the provisions of the 1956 determination except for a change in the definition of "F. o. b. mill price." This change specifies a fixed deduction in lieu of actual costs for all items of selling and delivery expenses for raw sugar, except ocean freight and unloading at destination.

A public hearing was held in Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, on October 30, 1956, at which interested persons were afforded the opportunity to testify with respect to fair and reasonable prices for the 1957 crop. The witness for the Virgin Islands Corporation stated that the Corporation proposed to purchase and install facilities for the bulk shipment of 1957 crop raw sugar. This witness pointed out that the operation would reduce selling and delivery expenses and would benefit the growers as well as the Corporation. He recommended that in view of this change in the method of shipping sugar, which requires substantial capital investment, that selling and delivery expenses, except ocean freight and unloading of sugar at destination, be fixed at a flat rate of $3.40 per ton of sugar. The witness also recommended that the Corporation be permitted to burn its own cane in carts after it has been weighed, since the burning decreases the amount of trash which would otherwise enter the mill, thereby improving factory operations. He pointed out that it was impractical to reweigh the cane after burning to determine the net weight.

A representative of small growers testified that although there was no objection to the burning of sugarcane, he did not favor the method followed by the Corporation in determining the weight of the cane prior to burning rather than after burning. The witness indicated that an adjustment of ½ to 1 percent in weight should be made on such burned cane. He stated that he was in agreement with the proposal of the Corporation for the establishment of fixed charges covering lighterage and other selling and delivery expenses.

A large grower testified that he was in favor of the Corporation burning its cane and since it was his belief that it was impractical to accurately determine the net weight of the cane burned in carts, an arbitrary adjustment of about 2 percent in weight should be made. The witness stated that he was in favor of the proposed bulk sugar handling operation and that growers should bear their proportionate share of selling and delivery costs.

Consideration has been given to the recommendations made at the public hearing, to the results of investigations, to the financial position of producers and the processor, and to other pertinent factors. Financial reports of the Virgin Islands Corporation, which is the largest grower and only processor of sugarcane in the Islands, show that while a small profit was realized on 1956 sugarcane growing operations, a substantial loss was incurred on milling operations. The net result was that losses for 1956 were substantial, although not as great as losses in recent years. In view of these continuing annual losses on sugar operations, the standards customarily considered in price determinations cannot be applied in the usual manner. However, the sharing relationship specified in this determination provides returns to producers which compare favorably with those obtained by sugarcane producers in other offshore areas.

The recommendation that a fixed deduction for selling and delivery expenses, in lieu of actual expenses, be used in calculating the f. o. b. mill price of raw sugar has been adopted. A fixed rate per pound of sugar is specified in lieu of actual expenses for certain hauling and loading services to be performed by the Corporation in the shipment of bulk sugar and for other selling and delivery expenses. The handling of sugar in bulk is expected to result in a cost savings to the processor. The amount of the fixed rate deduction will benefit growers in comparison to actual selling and delivery expenses incurred on sugar in bags in prior years.

No provision is made in this determination with respect to a determination of the net weight of processors' sugarcane which may be burned in carts. Inasmuch as settlement is customarily made on the weight of sugarcane as delivered it would not appear equitable to make weight adjustments on the processors' sugarcane subsequent to delivery and not make weight adjustments on the sugarcane delivered by other producers. In view of the large number of growers in relation to the amount of cane processed and the expense of making net weight determinations, it does not appear feasible at this time to require a net weight determination on all sugarcane. Since the burning of sugarcane removes substantial quantities of trash which would otherwise be carried into the processing operation and have an adverse effect on sugarcane recoveries, the practice of burning sugarcane should be continued even though it may not be feasible to determine the net weight of sugarcane after it is burned.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing price determination is fair and reasonable and will effectuate the price provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 301, 61 Stat. 929; 7 U. S. C. Sup. 1131)

Issued this 12th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1236; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:49 a.m.]

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

[Navel Orange Reg. 106]

PART 914—NAVEL ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIGNATED PART OF CALIFORNIA

LIMITATION OF HANDLING

§ 914.406 *Navel Orange Regulation 106*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 14, as amended (7 CFR Part 914; 21 F. R. 4707), regulating the handling of navel oranges grown in Arizona and designated part of California, effective September 22, 1953, under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.; 68 Stat. 906, 1047), and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Navel Orange Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of handling of such navel oranges, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. The Navel Orange Administrative Committee held an open meeting on February 14, 1957, after giving due notice thereof, to consider supply and market conditions for navel oranges and the need for regulation; interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit information and views at this meeting; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after such meeting was held; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such navel oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period herein specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed on or before the effective date hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) The quantity of navel oranges grown in Arizona and desig-

nated part of California which may be handled during the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., February 17, 1957, and ending at 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., February 24, 1957, is hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: 369,600 cartons;

(ii) District 2: 369,600 cartons;

(iii) District 3: Unlimited movement;

(iv) District 4: Unlimited movement.

(2) All navel oranges handled during the period specified in this section are subject also to all applicable size restrictions which are in effect pursuant to this part during such period.

(3) As used in this section, "handled," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," "District 4," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Dated: February 15, 1957.

[SEAL] FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1324; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 11:34 a. m.]

[Orange Reg. 310]

PART 933—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND TANGERINES GROWN IN FLORIDA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 933.829 *Orange Regulation 310*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 33, as amended (7 CFR Part 933), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of all Florida oranges, including Temple oranges, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. Shipments of all oranges, including Temple oranges, grown in the State of Florida, are presently subject to regulation by grades and sizes, pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Growers Administrative Committee on February 12, 1957, such meeting was held to consider recommendations for regulation, after giving due notice of such meeting, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including the effective time hereof, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such oranges; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter set forth so as to provide for the continued regulation of the handling of all oranges, including Temple oranges, and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of the persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) Terms used in the amended marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in said amended marketing agreement and order; and terms relating to grade, standard pack, and standard box, as used herein, shall have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in the United States Standards for Florida Oranges and Tangelos (§ § 51.1140 to 51.1186 of this title).

(2) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., February 18, 1957, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., March 4, 1957, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any oranges, including Temple oranges, grown in the State of Florida, which do not grade at least U. S. No. 1 Bronze;

(ii) Any oranges, except Temple oranges, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than 2$^{8}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, which shall be the largest measurement at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of oranges smaller than such minimum diameter shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances, specified in the United States Standards for Florida Oranges and Tangelos (§§ 51.1140 to 51.1186 of this title): *Provided,* That in determining the percentage of oranges in any lot which are smaller than 2$^{8}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, such percentage shall be based only on those oranges in such lot which are of a size 2$^{13}/_{16}$ inches in diameter and smaller; or

(iii) Any Temple oranges, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than 2$^{9}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, which shall be the largest measurement at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of Temple oranges smaller than such minimum diameter shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances specified in the United States Standards for Florida Oranges and Tangelos (§§ 51.1140 to 51.1186 of this title).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Dated: February 13, 1957.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1256; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:55 a. m.]

[Grapefruit Reg. 258]

PART 933—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND TANGERINES GROWN IN FLORIDA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 933.830 *Grapefruit Regulation 258*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 33, as amended (7 CFR Part 933), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of all Florida grapefruit, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this regulation until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this regulation is based became available and the time when this regulation must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. Shipments of all grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, are presently subject to regulation by grades and sizes, pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Growers Administrative Committee on February 12, 1957, such meeting was held to consider recommendations for regulation, after giving due notice of such meeting, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this regulation, including the effective time hereof, are identical with the aforesaid recom-

mendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such grapefruit; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this regulation effective during the period hereinafter set forth so as to provide for the continued regulation of the handling of all grapefruit, and compliance with this regulation will not require any special preparation on the part of the persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) Terms used in the amended marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in said amended marketing agreement and order; and terms relating to grade, standard pack, and standard box, as used herein, shall have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in the United States Standards for Florida Grapefruit (§§ 51.750 to 51.790 of this title); and the term "mature" shall have the same meaning as set forth in section 601.16 Florida Statutes, chapters 26492 and 28090, known as the Florida Citrus Code of 1949, as supplemented by section 601.17 (chapters 25149 and 28090) and also by section 601.18, as amended June 2, 1955 (chapter 29760).

(2) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., February 18, 1957, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., March 4, 1957, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are not mature and do not grade at least U. S. No. 1 Bronze;

(ii) Any seeded grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than $3^{15}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, measured midway at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of seeded grapefruit smaller than such minimum size shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances, specified in the revised United States Standards for Florida Grapefruit (§§ 51.750 to 51.790 of this title).

(iii) Any seedless grapefruit, grown in Regulation Area I, which are not mature and do not grade at least U. S. No. 1 Bronze;

(iv) Any seedless grapefruit, grown in Regulation Area II, which are not mature and do not grade at least U. S. No. 1 Bronze: *Provided,* That not to exceed 40 percent, by count, of such grapefruit may be damaged, but not seriously damaged, by scars; or

(v) Any seedless grapefruit, grown in the State of Florida, which are of a size smaller than $3^{9}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, measured midway at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of seedless grapefruit smaller than such minimum size shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances, specified in the revised United States Standards for Florida Grapefruit (§§ 51.750 to 51.790 of this title).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Dated: February 13, 1957.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1258; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:56 a. m.]

[Tangerine Reg. 186]

PART 933—ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, AND TANGERINES GROWN IN FLORIDA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 933.831 *Tangerine Regulation 186*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 33, as amended (7 CFR Part 933), regulating the handling of oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines grown in the State of Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and upon the basis of the recommendations of the committees established under the aforesaid amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of shipments of Florida tangerines, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient; a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. Shipments of tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, are presently subject to regulation by grades and sizes, pursuant to the amended marketing agreement and order; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Growers Administrative Committee on February 12, 1957, such meeting was held to consider recommendations for regulation, after giving due notice of such meeting, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including the effective time hereof, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions and effective time has been disseminated among handlers of such tangerines; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter set forth so as to provide for the continued regulation of the handling of tangerines, and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of the persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time hereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) Terms used in the amended marketing agreement and order shall, when used herein, have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in said amended marketing agreement and order; and terms relating to grade and standard pack, as used herein, shall have the same meaning as is given to the respective term in the United States Standards for Florida Tangerines (§§ 51.1810–51.1836 of this title).

(2) During the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., February 18, 1957, and ending at 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., March 4, 1957, no handler shall ship:

(i) Any tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, that do not grade at least U. S. No. 1; or

(ii) Any tangerines, grown in the State of Florida, that are of a size smaller than $2^{9}/_{16}$ inches in diameter, which shall be the largest measurement at a right angle to a straight line running from the stem to the blossom end of the fruit, except that a tolerance of 10 percent, by count, of tangerines smaller than such minimum diameter shall be permitted, which tolerance shall be applied in accordance with the provisions for the application of tolerances specified in the United States Standards for Florida Tangerines (§§ 51.1810 to 51.1836 of this title).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Dated: February 13, 1957.

[SEAL] S. R. SMITH,
Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1257; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:56 a. m.]

[Lemon Reg. 674]

PART 953—LEMONS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENTS

§ 953.781 *Lemon Regulation 674*—(a) *Findings.* (1) Pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 53, as amended (7 CFR Part 953; 20 F. R. 8451; 21 F. R. 4393), regulating the handling of lemons grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.; 68 Stat. 906, 1047), and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Lemon Administrative Committee, established under the said amended marketing agreement and order, and upon other

available information, it is hereby found that the limitation of the quantity of such lemons which may be handled, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(2) It is hereby further found that it is impracticable and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this section until 30 days after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.) because the time intervening between the date when information upon which this section is based became available and the time when this section must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient, and a reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for preparation for such effective time; and good cause exists for making the provisions hereof effective as hereinafter set forth. Shipments of lemons, grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona, are currently subject to regulation pursuant to said amended marketing agreement and order; the recommendation and supporting information for regulation during the period specified herein were promptly submitted to the Department after an open meeting of the Lemon Administrative Committee on February 13, 1957; such meeting was held, after giving due notice thereof to consider recommendations for regulation, and interested persons were afforded an opportunity to submit their views at this meeting; the provisions of this section, including its effective time, are identical with the aforesaid recommendation of the committee, and information concerning such provisions of such lemons; it is necessary, in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act, to make this section effective during the period hereinafter specified; and compliance with this section will not require any special preparation on the part of persons subject thereto which cannot be completed by the effective time thereof.

(b) *Order.* (1) The quantity of lemons grown in the State of California or in the State of Arizona which may be handled during the period beginning at 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., February 17, 1957, and ending at 12:01 a. m., P. s. t., February 24, 1957, is hereby fixed as follows:

(i) District 1: 4,650 cartons;

(ii) District 2: 93,000 cartons;

(iii) District 3: Unlimited movement.

(2) As used in this section, "handled," "District 1," "District 2," "District 3," and "carton" have the same meaning as when used in the said amended marketing agreement and order.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Dated: February 14, 1957.

[SEAL] FLOYD F. HEDLUND,
Acting Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1298; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:58 a. m.]

TITLE 21—FOOD AND DRUGS

Chapter I—Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PART 37—FISH; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY; STANDARDS OF FILL OF CONTAINER

ORDER ACTING ON PROPOSAL TO ADOPT DEFINITION AND STANDARD OF IDENTITY AND STANDARDS OF FILL OF CONTAINER FOR CANNED TUNA FISH

Correction

In F. R. Document 57-1079, of the issue for Wednesday, February 13, 1957, at page 892, make the following insertion in the last line of § 37.1 (f) (6): Preceding the words "bell peppers" insert the word "red".

TITLE 26—INTERNAL REVENUE, 1954

Chapter I—Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury

Subchapter E—Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Excise Taxes

[T. D. 625]

PART 182—INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

PART 195—PRODUCTION OF VINEGAR BY THE VAPORIZING PROCESS

PART 198—PRODUCTION OF VOLATILE FRUIT FLAVOR CONCENTRATES

PART 220—PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS

PART 221—PRODUCTION OF BRANDY

PART 225—WAREHOUSING OF DISTILLED SPIRITS

PART 230—BOTTLING OF TAXPAID SPIRITS

PART 235—RECTIFICATION OF SPIRITS AND WINES

PART 240—WINE

PLATS AND PLANS

In order (a) to include standard reproduction and blueprint paper as a material suitable for preparation of plat and plans sheets, (b) to permit use of the ozalid process in preparation of plats and plans, (c) to provide that other acceptable materials and processes for the preparation of plats and plans may be approved by the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, and (d) to make uniform in the various parts the language and requirements for the preparation of plats and plans, 26 CFR Parts 182, 195, 198, 220, 221, 225, 230, 235, and 240 are amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. 26 CFR Part 182 is amended by changing § 182.207 to read as follows:

§ 182.207 *Preparation.* Every plat and plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat shall be not less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1 and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

PAR. 2. 26 CFR Part 195 is amended by changing § 195.96 to read as follows:

§ 195.96 *Preparation.* Every plat and plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat shall be not less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1 and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

PAR. 3. 26 CFR Part 198 is amended by changing § 198.96 to read as follows:

§ 198.96 *Preparation.* Every plat and flow plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat shall be not less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and flow plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1 and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and flow plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement,

with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and flow plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

PAR. 4. 26 CFR Part 220 is amended by changing § 220.211 to read as follows:

§ 220.211 *Preparation.* Every plat and plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat shall be not less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1 and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Privided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

(68A Stat. 631; 26 U. S. C. 5178)

PAR. 5. 26 CFR Part 221 is amended by changing § 221.216 to read as follows:

§ 221.216 *Preparation.* Every plat and plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat shall be not less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1 and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings; or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

(68A Stat. 631; 26 U. S. C. 5178)

PAR. 6. 26 CFR Part 225 is amended by changing § 225.221 to read as follows:

§ 225.221 *Preparation.* Every plat and plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat will not be less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1, and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and processes which he finds are equally acceptable.

(68A Stat. 643; 26 U. S. C. 5231)

PAR. 7. 26 CFR Part 230 is amended by changing § 230.96 to read as follows:

§ 230.96 *Preparation.* Every plat and plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat will not be less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1 and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least one inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

PAR. 8. 26 CFR Part 235 is amended by changing § 235.211 to read as follows:

§ 235.211 *Preparation.* Every plat and plan shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and each sheet of the plat shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat will not be less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat and plan shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1, and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat and plan sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats and plans shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

PAR. 9. 26 CFR Part 240 is amended by changing § 240.271 to read as follows:

§ 240.271 *Preparation.* The plat of a bonded wine cellar shall be drawn to scale. Each sheet thereof shall bear a distinctive title, enabling ready identification, and shall show the cardinal points of the compass. The minimum scale of any plat shall be not less than 1/50 inch per foot. Each sheet of the plat shall be numbered, the first sheet being designated number 1 and the other sheets numbered in consecutive order. The dimensions of plat sheets shall be 15 by 20 inches, outside measurement, with a clear margin of at least 1 inch on each side of the drawing, lettering, and writing: *Provided,* That the assistant regional commissioner may authorize the use of larger sheets if they are folded to the 15- by 20-inch size and can be filed by the top margin (20-inch dimension) in such a manner that they may be used without removal from the file and will not unfold when the file is suspended in a cabinet. Plats shall be submitted on sheets of tracing cloth, sensitized linen, or standard reproduction or blueprint paper, and may be original drawings, or reproductions made

by the "ditto process", the ozalid process, or by lithoprint, if such reproductions are clear and distinct. The Director may approve other materials and methods which he finds are equally acceptable.

Because this Treasury decision is liberalizing in effect and noncontroversial in character, it is hereby found unnecessary to issue the Treasury decision with notice and public procedure thereon under section 4 (a), or subject to the effective date limitation of section 4 (c), of the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946. Accordingly, this Treasury decision shall be effective on the date of publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

This Treasury decision is issued under the authority contained in section 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(68A Stat. 917; 26 U. S. C. 7805)

[SEAL] RUSSELL C. HARRINGTON,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Approved: February 12, 1957.

DAN THROOP SMITH,
Deputy to the Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1249; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:53 a. m.]

TITLE 33—NAVIGATION AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Chapter II—Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army

PART 203—BRIDGE REGULATIONS

MISSOURI RIVER

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the River and Harbor Act of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 362; 33 U. S. C. 499), § 203.596 is hereby prescribed to govern the operation of drawbridges across the Missouri River during the off-navigation season from December 1 to March 1 of each year and § 203.560 (g), is hereby amended to provide for the operation of the Dakota County bridge at Sioux City, Iowa, and the Chicago and North Western Railway Company bridge at Pierre, South Dakota, on advance notice during the navigation season, as follows:

§ 203.560 *Mississippi River and its tributaries and outlets; bridges where constant attendance of draw tenders is not required.* * * *

(g) *Ohio River and Upper Mississippi River.* * * *

(7) Missouri River, Nebr. and Iowa; Dakota County bridge between Sioux City, Iowa, and South Sioux City, Nebr. Between March 2 and November 30, at least 2 hours' advance notice required. Between December 1 and March 1, the regulations in § 203.596 shall govern the operation of this bridge.

(8) Missouri River, S. Dak.; Chicago and North Western Railway Company bridge at Pierre. Between March 2 and November 30, at least 4 hours' advance notice required. Between December 1 and March 1, the regulations in § 203.596 shall govern the operation of this bridge.

§ 203.596 *Missouri River; bridges.* (a) The owners of or agencies controlling drawbridges over the Missouri River will not be required to keep draw tenders in attendance during the winter months from December 1 to March 1.

(b) Whenever a vessel, unable to pass under a closed bridge, desires to pass through the draw during the winter months from December 1 to March 1, at least 24 hours' advance notice of the time opening is required shall be given by telephone or otherwise, to the authorized representative of the owner or agency controlling the bridge.

(c) Upon receipt of such notice, the authorized representative of the owner or agency controlling the bridge, in compliance therewith, shall arrange for the prompt opening of the draw at the time specified in the notice for the passage of the vessel.

(d) The owner of or agency controlling the bridge shall, if no draw tender is in attendance as above provided, keep conspicuously posted on both the upstream and downstream sides of the bridge, in a manner that it can be easily read at any time, a copy of the regulations of this section together with a notice stating exactly how the representative, specified in paragraph (b) of this section may be reached.

(e) The operating machinery of the draws shall be maintained in a serviceable condition and the draws opened and closed at least once each month to assure that the machinery is in proper order for satisfactory operation.

[Regs., February 1, 1957, 823.01 (Missouri River)—ENGWO] (Sec. 5, 28 Stat. 362; 33 U. S. C. 499)

[SEAL] HERBERT M. JONES,
Major General, U. S. Army,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1217; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 1001]

[Docket No. AO-267-A1]

LIMES GROWN IN FLORIDA

NOTICE OF RECOMMENDED DECISION AND OPPORTUNITY TO FILE WRITTEN EXCEPTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER

Pursuant to the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900), notice is hereby given of the filing with the Hearing Clerk of this recommended decision of the Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to proposed amendments to the marketing agreement and Order No. 101 (7 CFR Part 1001), hereinafter referred to as the "order", regulating the handling of limes grown in Florida, to be made effective pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.; 68 Stat. 906, 1047), hereinafter referred to as the "act." Interested parties may file written exceptions to this recommended decision with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Room 112, Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C., not later than the close of business of the tenth day after publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Exceptions should be filed in quadruplicate.

Preliminary statement. The public hearing, on the record of which the proposed amendments to the order are formulated, was initiated by the Agricultural Marketing Service as a result of proposals submitted by the Florida Lime Administrative Committee, the administrative agency established pursuant to the order. In accordance with the applicable provisions of the aforesaid rules of practice and procedure, a notice that such public hearing would be held on December 10, 1956, in the Auditorium, Redlands Farm Labor Camp, Homestead (Modello), Florida, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (21 F. R. 9328) on November 29, 1956.

Material issues. The material issues presented on the record of the hearing were concerned with amending the marketing agreement and order to:

(1) Permit only a grower or producer having a proprietary interest in 10 or more bearing lime trees to participate in nominations of grower members and alternate members of the committee;

(2) Authorize the committee to hold simultaneous meetings of groups of its members at two or more places through the use of appropriate telephone communication with loud speaker receivers;

(3) Change the time for the preparation and mailing of the annual report to read "as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year";

(4) Change the provisions pertaining to assessments and accounting to permit the carryover of surplus assessment funds for use as a reserve to finance certain order operations;

(5) Authorize the committee, when necessary, to exempt from the regulatory, assessment, and inspection provisions of the order, shipments of limes made in furtherance of a marketing research project of the committee;

(6) Authorize the establishment of pack specifications, and of regulations requiring all limes handled to be packed in accordance with such specifications and for the containers to be identified by labels, stamps, or other appropriate means;

(7) Continue to exempt limes shipped under minimum quantity exemption provisions from assessments and inspection, but not from regulation requirements; and

(8) Require handlers, at the request of the committee, to report the destina-

tion, by State, zone, or market area, of each lot of limes handled.

Findings and conclusions. The findings and conclusions on the material issues, all of which are based upon the evidence adduced at the hearing and the record thereof, are as follows:

(1) The current definition of "grower" defines such term as any person who produces limes for market and who has a proprietary interest therein. It was proposed to amend the current definition of grower to permit only a grower or producer having a proprietary interest in 10 or more bearing lime trees to participate in the nomination of grower members and alternate members of the committee.

It is concluded from the evidence that it would be in the best interest of commercial growers or producers of Florida limes to amend § 1001.8 *Grower,* of the order, as hereinafter set forth.

It is apparent from the testimony that the industry intends that the local administration of the order primarily should be by the growers who are engaged in the production on a commercial scale of limes for market. It was pointed out that there are thousands of homes in the general area of South Miami and Homestead, Florida, many of which are located on lots subdivided from former lime groves. These homes usually have a few lime trees remaining as backyard plantings, and there are many other homes in both urban and rural areas in Southern Florida where the owners have planted a few lime trees and other subtropical fruit trees in the backyards for ornamental or aesthetic purposes, and for home use of the fruit.

Under the present definition of grower, thousands of these home owners qualify as producers of limes and may participate in nomination meetings if they desire. They far outnumber the recognized commercial producers of limes in the production area. The production of limes by these home owners, however, is insignificant when compared to the total production of limes by all producers. Such home owners have little, if any, financial interest in the commercial production of limes, and, therefore, they are affected very little by the provisions of the marketing agreement and order. Nevertheless, they could, if they should so desire, dominate the program by outvoting recognized commercial lime producers in nomination meetings.

It is not usually the intent of the owners of these so-called "backyard trees" to produce limes for market. This can reasonably be concluded from the fact that a few trees will only yield a small number of bushels of limes a year (estimated in the case of "backyard growers" to be about a bushel per tree per year), and the bearing habit of lime trees is such that limes mature over practically the entire year. Moreover, the owners of these "backyard trees" usually do not cultivate, fertilize, spray, or perform other cultural practices that would be necessary to produce limes of a desired marketable quality. The lime production of the "backyard grower" is intended primarily for home use and possibly occasional gifts to friends.

Furthermore, should the owner of a few lime trees desire to market limes from such trees, he could normally do so free from assessment, regulation, and inspection under the provisions of the marketing agreement and order. Any person is now permitted to handle not in excess of one bushel of limes to any other person during any one day, with a maximum of 10 bushels per week, free from such restrictions. In view of the relatively small production of nine trees, the fact that most are intended for home use, and the further fact that the production of a lime tree extends over a full calendar year, there should seldom be occasion for commercial sales, and such sales should normally be in quantities of a bushel or less. Thus, a "backyard" grower should usually be able to sell from his production, such as to a retailer, free from any of the indicated restrictions, insofar as he is concerned. Of course, sale by any person in excess of the exempted quantities would be subject to regulation.

There was considerable discussion at the hearing as to whether the proposed restricted definition of "grower," insofar as participation in nominations is concerned, should also be made applicable to eligibility for grower member or alternate member representation on the committee. In other words, whether lime growers should be precluded from nominating and the Secretary from selecting, a "backyard" grower to represent them. It was testified, without opposition, that such preclusion need not and should not be extended to such a point. It was stated that such a happening would not normally be expected to occur, but there was a possibility that there might arise a situation of a "backyard" grower who had such outstanding qualifications that his selection to the committee might be most desirable and the growers should not be precluded from nominating him to a position on the committee in that event. It was further testified that the potentially objectionable situation arising from the present definition should be obviated by the proposed restriction with respect to participating in nominations.

Therefore, it is concluded that in view of the foregoing circumstances, it would be in keeping with the best interests of producers and consumers of limes, if producers of 10 or more bearing lime trees, only were permitted to participate in nomination meetings.

(2) The present provisions (§ 1001.30 (b)) of the order pertaining to procedure for holding meetings authorize the committee, in addition to voting at assembled meetings, to vote by telegraph, telephone, or other means of communication, provided, that votes cast in such manner are confirmed promptly in writing. The authority to vote by telephone is necessary to make administratively feasible the operation of the order for Florida limes. The production of limes in Florida is concentrated in two separate districts which are a considerable distance apart. Up to this time, assembled meetings have generally been held at the committee headquarters at Homestead in District 1, which district has seven of the nine members of the committee. This has entailed a considerable hardship on the two members from District 2 in attending such meetings and has, at times, resulted in delay in taking needed actions. The lime industry, like other fresh produce industries, is a dynamic one where climatic, marketing, and other conditions often change or fluctuate rapidly. In order to contribute to orderly marketing and to serve the best interests of lime producers, it must, therefore, be possible for the committee to take prompt action on its regulatory and other functions under this marketing program. Since travel between the two districts for the attendance of meetings requires a great deal of time, telephone voting is particularly necessary after emergency situations such as hurricanes, high winds, or frost damage. Telephone voting, would also be beneficial at times when matters, such as the original issuance or modification of quality or maturity regulations, have to be disposed of between regular assembled meetings of the committee, which are usually held about once a month. The situation is such that telephone meetings of the presently proposed nature should be permitted to be held when the committee deems such type of meetings to be desirable.

It was testified that the present procedure of the committee for telephone voting is inadequate, since it does not permit discussions of or the modifications of any proposal that is put to vote. It was proposed that loud speaker receivers be used with telephones, to permit committee members to meet in two or more designated places, so that each member may participate in discussions and take into consideration any information that other committee members may wish to make known to the entire committee. Such procedure would also permit greater participation of the industry where prompt action by the committee is required, since industry representatives could attend the group meetings and make known to the committee their respective thoughts concerning the matters under consideration. This is, of course, not possible where the present telephone vote is used. In view of the foregoing circumstances, it is concluded that the provisions of the order pertaining to meetings should be amended as hereinafter set forth.

(3) The present provisions (§1001.32) of the order require that the committee shall, prior to March 31 of each fiscal year, prepare and mail an annual report to the Secretary and to each handler and grower who requests a copy. The provisions further stipulate that the annual report shall contain at least: (a) A complete review of the regulatory operations during the fiscal year; (b) an appraisal of the effect of such regulatory operations; and (c) any recommendations for changes in the program.

It was testified that since the fiscal year also ends on March 31, in order for the committee to comply with the present deadline, it is forced to include only minimum requirements and some analyses included are necessarily based upon incomplete information and estimates. This is necessitated because

limes are shipped during each month of the year, and limes are still being shipped during March. The committee must also depend on other agencies in the State of Florida for data on shipments and other statistical data, and, therefore, such information is not immediately available to the committee. A complete summary of shipments and other data is not available to the committee until a time later than the close of the fiscal year. It is, therefore, impossible for the committee to prepare and submit a complete report on its functions before the close of the fiscal year.

It is, therefore, concluded that the provisions of the order should be amended as hereinafter set forth to require that annual reports be submitted as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year.

(4) Present provisions (§ 1001.42) of the order provide that if, at the end of a fiscal year, the assessments collected are in excess of the expenses incurred, each person entitled to a proportionate refund of the excess assessment shall be credited with such refund against the operations of the following fiscal year, and that any handler may demand payment of such a refund, and the refund shall be paid him. Since handlers may demand and receive payment of excess committee funds at the end of each year, the committee cannot build up a normal operating reserve or contingency fund from which it may draw during periods when income is not adequate to cover expenses.

Although some limes may be picked at any time of the year, the peak lime production and shipment occurs in the late summer and fall. The fiscal year starts on April 1, and, therefore, the committee must operate during April, May, June, and July on very little assessment income. This means, that for all practical purposes, the committee incurs approximately one-third of its yearly expenses before any substantial income is received.

The present provisions of the order authorize the committee to borrow funds not in excess of 10 percent of its estimated yearly expenses and to accept from handlers the payment of assessments in advance. However, the authorization for borrowing is inadequate in view of the expenditures that may be necessary before income is obtained. An operating reserve is an important instrument for the continued effective operation of the order over a period of years. The State of Florida is very susceptible to hurricanes at a time before the major portion of the crop is harvested and to frost damage at the time of bloom and fruit set. The anticipated lime crop for any year may also be reduced by such other factors as high winds not amounting to a hurricane and by drought. The assessment rates under the program are set at the beginning of the season for a crop of an estimated volume of shipments. Should crop failure or partial crop failure reduce the crop so that assessment income falls below expenses, it would be necessary for handlers in light of the reduced crop to cover the deficit. When the handlers have already made returns to growers, it would be very difficult for them to obtain from such growers the additional funds required to meet the increase in assessment that would be necessary. It would also constitute an extra burden on the industry to increase the assessment rate after disasters such as these have occurred.

Because of the hazards incident to the production of limes, and the difficulties thus expected to be encountered in financing operations of the program during some years, it would be desirable to establish an operating reserve for use during any such year. Evidence presented at the hearing was to the effect that nearly all of the production of limes is marketed year after year by the same handlers and that it would be equitable to all handlers, and far less burdensome to them, to contribute to the establishment of such an operating reserve during years of normal production rather than to be required to pay a high rate of assesssment occasioned by a deficit during a year when the crop is materially reduced. It was testified that the proposed reserve fund should be built up to the desirable amount as rapidly as possible, since a material reduction of the crop could occur at any time. Discretion should be used, however, so as not to impose excessively high assessments. It was indicated that it would be appropriate, and in keeping with the desires of the industry, to include in the annual budget a specific amount for the reserve fund as well as to use any other excess assessment funds available at the end of a fiscal year for this purpose. In order that such reserve funds not be accumulated beyond a reasonable amount, it was proposed that a limit of approximately one fiscal year's expense be provided. It was shown that such an amount should be sufficient to cover any foreseeable need since some income from assessment may be expected during any year. After the reserve has been built up to that amount, excess assessment income should thereafter be returned to the handlers entitled to refunds in accordance with the current provisions of the order. However, in keeping with the need for the reserve fund, whenever any portion of it is used, the full amount withdrawn should be returned to the reserve as soon as assessment income is available for this purpose.

It was also testified that, in addition to the aforementioned uses, the reserve fund should be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to cover costs of liquidation of the program in the event the order is terminated, as well as to cover necessary operational costs, such as for salaries and other necessary expenses, during any period when the order, or any of its provisions, should be suspended. It is possible, of course, that the program may be terminated at the end of a fiscal year, or during a year when the production of limes is relatively light. In such circumstances, it would be burdensome to handlers to require payment of an assessment to cover the liquidation costs. It was advanced at the hearing that all handlers receive benefits from the program's operation and, even if a handler ceases handling limes before the full period of its operation, it would be appropriate and equitable for such handler to share in the expense of liquidation. Should the order provisions be suspended, it is likely such suspension would occur during a period when lime production has been seriously curtailed. It would seem reasonable and proper, therefore, to use the reserve funds to defray any expense of liquidation or any necessary cost of operation during a period of suspension. It is anticipated, of course, that the committee will endeavor to minimize costs in this regard so far as reasonably practicable consistent with the efficient performance of its responsibilities.

Upon termination of the order, any funds in the reserve which are not used to defray the necessary expenses of liquidation should, to the extent practicable, be returned to the handlers from whom such funds were collected. It is apparent, from the evidence of record, that it may not be possible to make an exact distribution of any such funds. Should the order be terminated after many years of operation, and there have been several withdrawals and redeposits in the reserve, the precise equities of handlers may be difficult to ascertain and any requirement that there be a precise accounting of the remaining funds could involve such costs as to nearly equal the monies to be distributed. Therefore, it would be desirable and necessary to permit the unexpended reserve funds to be disposed of in any manner that the Secretary may determine to be appropriate in such circumstances.

A proposal, incident to the establishment of a reserve, would eliminate the committee's authority to borrow up to 10 percent of estimated expenses and to accept advance payments of assessments from handlers of limes. However, the industry desires to retain the authority to accept advance payments as a supplementary source of operating funds to cover operating expenses during the early portion of a marketing year. Advances by handlers are entirely voluntary, and the amounts are credited against the subsequent assessment obligations which accrue against them. It is concluded from the testimony introduced in the hearing, that the industry does not desire to retain the committee's authority to borrow funds not to exceed 10 percent of the estimated yearly expenses. It was testified, as heretofore explained, that the borrowing of funds is an inadequate method of financing the committee because of the low limitation and the length of time the committee must function before assessment income is sufficient to cover the costs of operating the program.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, it is, therefore, concluded that the committee's authority to borrow funds should be deleted from the marketing agreement and order and that § 1001.42 thereof should be amended as hereinafter set forth to permit excess assessment to be placed in a reserve and used in the manner heretofore described.

(5) The present provisions (§ 1001.45) of the order provide for the establishment of marketing research and develop-

ment projects designed to assist, improve, or promote the marketing, distribution, and consumption of limes. Present provisions also require that any person who handles limes shall pay the committee his pro rata share of the expenses of the committee based upon the quantity of limes he handles during the fiscal year, that all limes handled shall meet the requirements of regulations applicable to limes in effect at the time of handling, and that each handler who handles limes shall cause each lot of limes to be inspected by the Federal-State Inspection Service and to be certified as meeting applicable requirements of regulations then in effect.

It was testified that the types of marketing research that the committee may desire to engage in in the future would probably involve the experimental handling of limes, and limes handled in such manner because of the nature of the study may not meet the requirements of regulations in effect. The committee presently has no authority to issue exemptions from regulations for marketing research purposes, and, therefore, if the committee desires to engage in a study such as testing various lime shipping containers not permitted to be used under the container regulation then in effect, such regulation would have to be amended to authorize such shipments. The committee may well desire to engage in other experimental shipments of limes such as shipping limes of various stages of maturity or of various grades and packs, some of which may differ from regulation requirements.

Since the limes shipped for experimental purposes may not meet regulation requirements, it was further testified that the committee should also have authority to exempt such shipments from the inspection requirements, when necessary. The certification that limes meet all applicable requirements of regulations in effect obviously could not be obtained for some types of lime shipments under research projects similar to those mentioned. On the other hand, authority to require some types of experimental shipments to meet regulation and inspection requirements is needed since such requirements would, when desirable and necessary, serve as a control, in that the grade, size, quality, or maturity of all limes shipped in connection with the research projects may thereby be held comparable, and the effects of some other variable such as container could be more accurately measured.

Authority should also be provided to exempt, when necessary, shipments of limes from the assessment provisions of the program. It was testified that the committee itself may desire to become a handler of limes shipped for test purposes, and, in such instance, it would merely be a case of "taking money from one pocket and placing it in another." Also, research projects may require considerable cooperation and expense on the part of those handlers cooperating in such studies, and, therefore, the committee does not feel that, in every instance, test shipments should be subject to assessments.

It is, therefore, concluded that the order should be amended, as hereinafter set forth, to permit the committee to exempt shipments of limes for research purposes from any or all of the provisions of §§ 1001.41 (relating to assessments), 1001.52 (relating to regulation), and 1001.55 (relating to inspection and certification). Such authority should be limited, so that such exemptions would be available only when necessary to carry out the particular research project in connection with which the exempted shipment would be made.

(6) The present provisions (§ 1001.52) of the order with respect to the issuance of regulations, provide that the Secretary may, upon recommendation of the committee, regulate essentially in the manner hereinafter specified, the handling of limes. Such regulations may: (1) prohibit during specified periods the handling of limes which do not meet grade, size, and quality (including internal quality and juice content) standards as shall be prescribed; (2) prescribe minimum standards of quality for limes and limit the handling thereof to those meeting such standards; and (3) fix the size, capacity, weight, dimensions, or pack of containers used in the handling of limes.

It was testified that the Secretary, upon recommendation of the committee, should have the additional authority to establish and prescribe pack specifications; and, as an incident to such specifications, the authority to prescribe the grade and designation thereof, type of pack, packing arrangement, and sizes of limes, including tolerances, and require that all limes handled shall be packed in accordance with such pack specifications and shall be identified by appropriate labels, seals, stamps, tags, or other appropriate means of identification (with such specifications marked thereon), affixed to or imprinted on the containers by the handler under the supervision of the committee or an inspector of the Federal-State Inspection Service.

Evidence presented at the hearing shows that, prior to the time the order was made effective, it was the general practice of most shippers of limes to pack and ship, under separate house labels, several qualities of limes. That is, the limes handled by a particular shipper, were graded and packed according to house grades which he had adopted as his standards of quality. It was customary to identify the containers of limes so graded with an appropriate label showing designations such as "Extra Fancy," "Fancy," "No. 1," "No. 2," "Choice," or with other meaningful terms. After the order became effective, the shippers of limes generally discontinued the practice of using house specifications for the grading and packing of limes. While this result was not intended under the program operations, the majority of shippers presently grade and pack limes only so as to meet the minimum requirements of regulations effective under the order. Most shippers request inspection from the Federal-State Inspection Service to show only that their limes meet the minimum requirements of the regulations. The pack may contain limes of a "No. 1" or "Combination" grade, but if the minimum requirement of the regulation is "No. 2," the inspection certificate in the majority of cases will show only that the limes meet the minimum requirements of the regulation, because that is the type of inspection generally requested.

Because of the type of inspection requested by lime shippers, the buyers and receivers in the trade are dependent on shippers to inform them as to the grade or quality of limes they purchase. Moreover, even if inspection certificates show the correct grade of each lot of limes, such certificates are not generally available to buyers and receivers because of the size of most lime orders and the method of shipment. A particular lot of limes may be delivered to a number of different dealers located in a number of cities, and it is impossible for one inspection certificate to be available to all of the dealers. Because of the lack of evidence as to the quality of limes offered for sale, a handler may represent to a prospective buyer a quality different than is actually the case. In view of the confusion as to the grade of limes the shippers are quoting for sale, buyers often use the lowest price offered to beat down the price of other shippers they are dealing with. Buyers may state that they can purchase limes meeting regulation requirements at, for example, 25 cents per carton cheaper from another shipper although that shipper may be offering limes which, while meeting the minimum requirements of the regulation, are of a poorer quality. The result is that competition in the marketing of limes has deteriorated to the point that price often has become the major competitive factor. Since shippers now normally are not selling by grade, and, therefore, have no incentive to pay producers according to the quality of limes they deliver, the growers who produce good quality limes are forced to take the same market price as that obtained for poorer quality fruit. It is probable that the long-run effect of such practice on the lime industry will be a lessening of efforts to produce premium quality limes, which would adversely affect demand; and growers returns will tend to be lower than they would be with the proper designation of grades, sizes, and packs, so as to build up the confidence of buyers and the trade.

It was advanced at the hearing that under the present practices, without pack specifications and compulsory labeling, the growers' share of the final selling price of limes may be reduced in another manner. It was alleged that some buyers, under the present conditions, for example, may buy limes equivalent to a "Combination" grade from shippers and represent such limes as being of "No. 1" quality in selling them to retailers. Therefore, the buyer is collecting the price differential for quality that normally should go to the producer. Pack specifications, with labeling as to grades and sizes of limes, should also contribute to enforcement of the regulatory provisions of the marketing agreement and order. It should make it much easier for

the committee to ascertain whether certain lots of limes are of the required grade or size if they are required to be labeled.

It was testified that if authorization is provided to establish the pack specification regulations, it should not work any hardship on the handlers of limes to comply with such requirements. Handlers should incur, at the most, the expense of printing new labels or the cost of having pack specifications printed on present supplies of labels. The proponents of the pack specification regulations contemplate that such regulations may be effected by handlers registering with the committee, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by it, a label for each pack specification that is prescribed. This would enable handlers to comply with the regulation without any change in the labels currently in use. It was emphasized, however, that this would be in the nature of an experiment and that the purposes of the regulation may not be accomplished through the proposed registration of labels. Thus, authority should be provided to require handlers to identify on such labels the particular pack specification of each lot of limes handled. If this authority were not available, some handlers may attempt to mark their packs of limes with minimum regulation requirements only. This might result in a situation whereby such handlers may claim that the packs are of better quality than marked and force down prices on packs marked with a better grade. Also, the possibility exists under such circumstances that some handlers might offer the better quality as an inducement to purchasers to buy from them. However, in such situations, the producer would receive only the returns for the minimum grade marked on the container, when he actually should receive returns for the better quality.

It was testified that the committee should also have authority, with respect to pack specifications, to regulate Key limes separately from Persian limes. It seems clear that these two types of limes differ enough from each other to make the separate regulation authority necessary for the equitable operation of the regulatory provisions of the program.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, it is, therefore, concluded that the amendment of the order, as hereinafter set forth, to provide for the establishment of pack specification regulations, with corresponding labeling, should tend to establish and maintain orderly marketing conditions for limes.

(7) Present provisions of the marketing agreement and order provide, among other things, that any person may, without regard to the assessment, regulation, and inspection and certification provisions contained in, or issued pursuant to, §§ 1001.41, 1001.52, and 1001.55, handle limes in such minimum quantities or types of shipments, or for such specified purposes as the committee, with the approval of the Secretary, may prescribe. It was proposed in the notice of hearing that all limes so handled should be required to comply with the regulatory provisions of the order, but it was not proposed to make such minimum quantity shipments subject to the assessment and inspection provisions.

Pursuant to the authority contained in existing § 1001.56 the committee, on July 19, 1955, after giving due notice to the industry of its meeting for consideration of the recommendation of rules governing shipments of limes not subject to regulation, recommended, and the Secretary issued, rules exempting shipments of limes in specified minimum quantities from assessment, regulation, and inspection provisions of the order. Subsequently, the committee recommended and the Secretary issued an amendment of such rules, effective September 5, 1956 (21 F. R. 6637). Such amended rules provide that any handler may handle limes totaling not more than one bushel to any one person during any one day exempt from the provisions of §§ 1001.41, 1001.52, and 1001.55: *Provided,* That the total quantity of limes so handled by a handler shall not exceed 10 bushels during any week.

It was alleged at the hearing that the requirement that these exempt shipments must comply with the quality and other restrictions of the regulation issued would be an aid to the enforcement work of the committee in that all limes would then be required to conform to the regulations. However, it was not shown that the proposed requirement could be effectively enforced. In instances where quality regulations are in effect, and the committee in the course of investigations finds a small quantity of limes in a market that fail to conform to the regulation, the handler of such limes easily could claim that he purchased the limes a number of days prior to that time and that, at the time of purchase, they met requirements of then current quality regulations. Since limes tend to deteriorate in distribution channels, it would be extremely difficult, in the absence of inspection, for the committee to determine what the quality of such limes may have been when first handled and thereby refute such claim. It is concluded, therefore, that the proposal should not be adopted.

(8) The committee proposed that the present provisions (§ 1001.60 (a)) of the order, which require that each handler shall furnish specified types of reports at such times as may be designated, should be amended to include information as to the destination, by State, zone, or market area, of each lot of limes handled, and the identification of the carrier transporting such fruit.

At the present time the committee has no available information on the distribution of limes except as to quantities disposed of within the production area and out of such area. Research projects now intended or under way have been seriously handicapped because of the complete absence of distribution information. Such information would be particularly valuable to the committee in carrying out market development type projects where it might be desirable to delineate present markets, so that development activities can be directed toward underdeveloped markets.

The requirement that handlers furnish such information to the committee, upon request, would greatly facilitate the collection of distribution data. It was testified that the requirement will not be a particular burden on lime handlers, since they are already required to submit other information on limes handled. Furthermore, the committee presently has found copies of inspection certificates acceptable, in lieu of other types of reports, since they contain much of the information desired. Should handlers provide the inspection agency with the desired destination information, and it was shown on the inspection certificate, no further report in this regard would be required. However, the authority to require handlers to furnish presently required information and the additional proposed information is needed in the event, at some future time, the inspection certificates are not found to be an acceptable source of such information. The requirement that the handler show only the State, zone, or market area would preclude the handler giving confidential information on the identity of his customers.

It was testified that the term State is intended to include any State within the United States; zone is intended to cover a grouping of States or a designated part of the United States; and market area means, for example, the New York area including metropolitan areas served by the trade located in such market area. But authority should be provided for the implementation of the proposed provision requiring the additional information, in the event the terms State, zone, or market area need further refinement. Such authority is available under the current provision that each handler shall furnish the committee, in such manner and at such times as it may prescribe, such other information as may be necessary to enable the committee to perform its duties with respect to the marketing agreement and order.

In view of the foregoing, it is therefore concluded that subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of § 1001.60 *Reports,* should be amended as hereinafter set forth.

General findings. (1) The marketing agreement, as hereby proposed to be amended, and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(2) The marketing agreement, as hereby proposed to be amended, and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, will regulate the handling of limes grown in the production area in the same manner as, and are applicable only to persons in the respective classes of commercial and industrial activities specified in, the marketing agreement and order upon which hearings have been held;

(3) The marketing agreement, as hereby proposed to be amended, and the order, as hereby proposed to be amended, are limited in their application to the smallest regional production area that is practicable consistently with carrying out the declared policy of the act;

(4) There are no differences in the production and marketing of limes grown in the production area covered by

the said marketing agreement, as proposed to be amended, and order, as proposed to be amended, that make necessary different terms and provisions applicable to different parts of such area; and

(5) All handling of limes, as defined in said marketing agreement, as proposed to be amended, and order, as proposed to be amended, is in the current of interstate or foreign commerce, or directly burdens, obstructs, or affects such commerce.

Rulings on proposed findings and conclusions. December 21, 1956, was fixed as the latest date for the filing of briefs with respect to the facts presented in evidence at the hearing and the conclusions which should be drawn therefrom. No such documents were filed within the prescribed time.

Recommended amendments to the marketing agreement and order. The following amendments to the marketing agreement and order are recommended as the detailed means by which the aforesaid conclusions may be carried out:

1. Change the period at the end of § 1001.8 *Grower* to a colon and add the following proviso: *"Provided,* That as used in § 1001.22 the term grower shall include only those who have a proprietary interest in the production of 10 or more bearing lime trees."

2. Delete paragraph (b) of § 1001.30 *Procedure* and substitute therefor the following:

(b) The committee may provide for simultaneous meetings of groups of its members assembled at two or more designated places: *Provided,* That such meetings shall be subject to the establishment of telephone communication between all such groups and the availability of loud speaker receivers for each group so that each member may participate in the discussions and other actions the same as if the committee were assembled in one place.

3. Delete from § 1001.32 *Annual report* the words "prior to March 31 of each fiscal year" and substitute therefor the words "as soon as practicable after the close of each fiscal year."

4. Delete the last sentence in paragraph (b) of § 1001.41 *Assessments* and substitute therefor the following: "In order to provide funds for the administration of the provisions of this part, the committee may accept the payment of assessments in advance."

5. Delete paragraph (a) of § 1001.42 *Accounting* and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

(a) If, at the end of a fiscal year, the assessments collected are in excess of expenses incurred, such excess shall be accounted for as follows:

(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2) of this section, each person entitled to a proportionate refund of the excess assessment shall be credited with such refund against the operation of the following fiscal year unless such person demands repayment thereof, in which event it shall be paid to him: *Provided,* That any sum paid by a person in excess of his pro rata share of the expenses during any fiscal year may be applied by the committee at the end of such fiscal year to any outstanding obligations due the committee from such person.

(2) The Secretary, upon recommendation of the committee, may determine that it is appropriate for the maintenance and functioning of the committee that some of the funds remaining at the end of a fiscal year which are in excess of the expenses necessary for committee operations during such period may be carried over into following periods as a reserve. Such reserve may be established at an amount not to exceed approximately one fiscal year's operational expenses; and such reserve may be used to cover the necessary expenses of liquidation, in the event of termination of this part, and to cover the expenses incurred for the maintenance and functioning of the committee during any fiscal year when there is a crop failure, or during any period of suspension of any or all of the provisions of this part. Such reserve may also be used by the committee to finance its operations, during any fiscal year, prior to the time that assessment income is sufficient to cover such expenses; but any of the reserve funds so used shall be returned to the reserve as soon as assessment income is available for this purpose. Upon termination of this part, any funds not required to defray the necessary expenses of liquidation shall be disposed of in such manner as the Secretary may determine to be appropriate: *Provided,* That to the extent practical, such funds shall be returned pro rata to the persons from whom such funds were collected.

6. Add, after the first sentence in § 1001.45 *Marketing research and development,* the following: "The committee may, to the extent necessary to carry out the projects established pursuant to this section, exempt the handling of limes from any or all of the requirements contained in, or issued pursuant to, §§ 1001.41, 1001.52, and 1001.55."

7. Add, after subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of § 1001.52 *Issuance of regulations,* the following new subparagraph (4).

(4) Establish and prescribe pack specifications for the grading and packing of any variety or varieties of limes and require that all limes handled shall be packed in accordance with such pack specifications, and shall be identified by appropriate labels, seals, stamps, or tags, affixed to the containers by the handler under the supervision of the committee or an inspector of the Federal-State Inspection Service, showing the particular pack specifications of the lot.

8. Amend subparagraph (3) of paragraph (a) of § 1001.60 *Reports* to read as follows:

(3) The date of each such disposition, the destination, by State, zone, or market area, of each lot of limes handled, and identification of the carrier transporting such fruit;

Dated: February 13, 1957.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator,
Marketing Services.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1255; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:55 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[47 CFR Part 3]

[Docket No. 11877]

TABLE OF ASSIGNMENTS; TELEVISION BROADCAST STATIONS (VANCOUVER, WASH.)

ORDER EXTENDING TIME FOR FILING COMMENTS

In the matter of amendment of § 3.606 *Table of assignments,* Television Broadcast Stations (Vancouver, Washington).

1. The Commission has before it for consideration a petition filed February 8, 1957, by Storer Broadcasting Company requesting the Commission to extend the time for filing reply comments in the above-entitled proceeding for a period of 10 days or until February 21, 1957.

2. In support of its request petitioner alleges that the comments of KVAN, Inc. were filed Friday, February 1, 1957 but were not received by petitioner's attorney until Monday, February 4, 1957; that no copies were served upon petitioner at its home office in Miami Beach, Florida; that the comments of KVAN, Inc. raise several engineering and technical questions which will require analysis by petitioner's engineering department at Miami Beach and that, since petitioner's engineering department did not receive the KVAN comments until Wednesday, February 6, 1957, and since further communications between petitioner's Washington counsel and its engineering department at Miami Beach will be necessary before a comprehensive reply can be prepared, it will be impossible to file a reply to the KVAN comments within the time allowed in this proceeding.

3. The Commission is of the view that the public interest, convenience and necessity would be served by extending the time for filing reply comments in this proceeding.

4. In view of the foregoing, *It is ordered,* That the time for filing reply comments in the above-entitled proceeding is extended from February 11, 1957 to February 21, 1957.

Adopted: February 13, 1957.

Released: February 13, 1957.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1250; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:53 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Part 125]

LABEL STATEMENTS CONCERNING DIETARY PROPERTIES OF FOOD PURPORTING TO BE OR REPRESENTED FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO AMEND LABEL STATEMENT REGULATIONS CONCERNING NIACIN AND RIBOFLAVIN

In the matter of amending the regulations prescribing label statements con-

cerning dietary properties of food purporting to be or represented for special dietary uses:

Notice is hereby given that the hereinafter stated proposals to amend the regulations prescribing label statements concerning the dietary properties of foods purporting to be or represented for special dietary uses are made on the initiative of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare by the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 403 (j), 701; 52 Stat. 1048, 1055, as amended 70 Stat. 919; 21 U. S. C. 343 (j), 371) and delegated by him to the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (20 F. R. 1996, 21 F. R. 6581). All interested persons are invited to present their views in writing regarding these proposals and to submit such comments in quintuplicate prior to the thirtieth day following publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Such comments should be addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, Health, Education, and Welfare Building, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D. C.

The proposals are to amend § 125.3 *Label statements relating to vitamins* in the following respects:

1. To delete the word "or" after the item "Vitamin D" and the parenthetical expression "(vitamin B_2, vitamin G)" following the item "Riboflavin" as they appear in the list in paragraph (a) (1), and to add to this list, after the item "Riboflavin," the words "or Niacin or niacinamide,". As amended, this list will read as follows:

Vitamin A or its precursors,
Vitamin B_1 (thiamine),
Vitamin C (ascorbic acid),
Vitamin D,
Riboflavin, or
Niacin or niacinamide,

2. To change paragraph (b) (5) so that as changed it will read:

(5) For riboflavin, 0.5 milligram for an infant, 0.75 milligram for a child, 1.0 milligram for an adult.

3. To add to paragraph (b) a new subparagraph (6) as follows:

(6) For niacin or niacinamide 2.5 milligrams for an infant, 5.0 milligrams for a child less than 6 years old, 7.5 milligrams for a child 6 or more years old, 10 milligrams for an adult.

Dated: January 18, 1957.

[SEAL] JOHN L. HARVEY,
Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1179; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

[29 CFR Part 694]

[Administrative Order 477]

SPECIAL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE NO. 4 FOR THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

APPOINTMENTS TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS AND RECOMMEND MINIMUM WAGES; NOTICE OF HEARING

Pursuant to authority under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 1060, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 201 et seq.) and Reorganization Plan No. 6 of 1950 (5 U. S. C. 611), I hereby appoint, convene, and give notice of the hearing of Industry Committee No. 4 for the Virgin Islands to be composed of the following representatives:

For the public:
James C. Hill, Chairman, Pelham Manor, New York.
Henry W. de Lagarde, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
For the employees:
Raymond Pedro, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.
Ithiel Melchior, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
For the employers:
Morris F. de Castro, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.
Gordon Skeoch, St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

I hereby refer to this industry committee the question of the minimum wage rate or rates to be paid under section 6 (c) of the act to employees in the Virgin Islands who are engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce. The industry committee shall investigate conditions in the industries in the Virgin Islands and the committee, or any authorized sub-committee thereof, shall hear such witnesses and receive such evidence as may be necessary or appropriate to enable the committee to perform its duties and functions under the act.

The committee will meet in executive session to make appropriate decisions concerning its proceedings at 10 a. m. and commence its hearings at 2 p. m. on March 18, 1957, in the Legislative Chamber, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Upon completion of its proceedings on St. Thomas, the committee will adjourn to the Federal Court Room, Christiansted, St. Croix, where the hearing will be resumed at 10 a. m. on March 25, 1957.

In order to reach as rapidly as is economically feasible the objective of the minimum wage of $1.00 an hour prescribed in paragraph (1) of section 6 (a) of the act, the committee will recommend to the Administrator the highest minimum rate or rates of wages which it determines, having due regard to economic and competitive conditions, will not substantially curtail employment in each industry in the Virgin Islands and will not give any industry in the Virgin Islands a competitive advantage over any industry in the United States outside of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Where the committee finds that a higher minimum wage may be determined for employees engaged in certain activities or in the manufacture of certain products in an industry than may be determined for other employees in that industry the committee shall recommend such reasonable classifications within that industry as it determines to be necessary for the purpose of fixing for each classification the highest minimum wage rate that can be determined for it under the principles set forth herein which will not substantially curtail employment in such classification and will not give a competitive advantage to any group in the industry. No classification shall be made, however, and no minimum wage rate shall be fixed solely on a regional basis or on the basis of age or sex. In determining whether there should be classifications within an industry, in making such classifications, and in determining the minimum wage rates for such classifications, the committee shall consider, among other relevant factors, the following: (1) Competitive conditions as affected by transportation, living, and production costs; (2) wages established for work of like or comparable character by collective labor agreements negotiated between employers and employees by representatives of their own choosing; and (3) wages paid for work of like or comparable character by employers who voluntarily maintain minimum wage standards in the industry.

The Administrator shall prepare an economic report containing such data as he is able to assemble pertinent to the matters referred to the committee. Copies of these reports may be obtained at the National and Puerto Rican Offices of the United States Department of Labor as soon as they are completed and prior to the hearing. The committee will take official notice of the facts stated in the economic report to the extent they are not refuted by evidence received at the hearing.

The procedure of this industry committee will be governed by Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 511, as revised and amended on October 6, 1956 (21 F. R. 7669). As a prerequisite to participation as witnesses or parties these regulations require, among other things, that interested persons shall file a prehearing statement, containing certain specified data, not later than March 8, 1957.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of February 1957.

JAMES P. MITCHELL,
Secretary of Labor.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1253; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:54 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[Classification Order 523]

CALIFORNIA

SMALL TRACT CLASSIFICATION

FEBRUARY 8, 1957.

1. Pursuant to authority delegated to me by the California State Supervisor, Bureau of Land Management, under Part II, Document 4, California State Office, dated November 19, 1954 (19 F. R. 7697), I hereby classify the following described public land, totaling 40 acres, in San Bernardino County, California, as suitable for lease and sale for residence purposes under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended:

SAN BERNARDINO BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 4 N., R. 1 E.
Sec. 23, SE¼SW¼

2. Classification of the above-described land by this order segregates it from all appropriations, including locations under the mining laws, except as to applications under the mineral leasing laws.

3. The land classified by this order shall not become subject to application under the Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C. 682a), as amended, until it is so provided by an order to be issued by an authorized officer, opening the land to application or bid with a preference right to veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict and other qualified persons entitled to preference under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 497; 43 U. S. C. 279–284), as amended.

4. All valid applications filed prior to February 8, 1957, will be granted, as soon as possible, the preference right provided for by 43 CFR 257.5 (a).

R. G. SPORLEDER,
Officer in Charge,
Southern Field Group,
Los Angeles, California.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1219; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

[70865]

MINNESOTA

NOTICE OF FILING OF PLAT OF SURVEY AND ORDER PROVIDING FOR OPENING OF PUBLIC LANDS

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

Plats of survey of the lands described below, accepted November 29, 1954, will be officially filed in the Eastern States Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., effective at 10:00 a. m., on the 35th day after the date of this notice:

5th Principal Meridian, Minnesota
T. 124 N., R. 30 W., sec. 13, Lot 5
T. 136 N., R. 40 W., sec. 16, Lots 14,15

The plats represent the survey of islands which were not included in the original surveys of the townships.

It is presumed that title to Lots 14 and 15, sec. 16, T. 136 N., R. 40 W., passed to the State of Minnesota, upon the acceptance of the plat of survey, November 29, 1954, under its school land grant made by the act of February 26, 1857 (11 Stat. 166).

No application for Lot 5, Sec. 13, T. 124 N., R. 30 W., may be allowed under the homestead or small tract or any other nonmineral public land laws unless the land has been classified as valuable or suitable for such type of application or shall be so classified upon consideration of an application.

At the hour specified on the above-mentioned effective date, the land in Sec. 13 T. 124 N., R. 30 W., shall become subject to application, petition, location or selection, under applicable laws, subject to valid existing rights, the provisions of existing withdrawals and the 91 day preference right filing period for veterans and others entitled to preference under the Act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U. S. C. 279–284), as amended.

All inquiries relating to the land should be addressed to the Acting Manager, Eastern States Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

H. K. SCHOLL,
Acting Manager.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1220; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

MILK IN GREATER WHEELING, W. VA. MARKETING AREA

DETERMINATION OF SUPPLY-DEMAND ADJUSTMENT

Determination pursuant to § 1002.55 (7 CFR 1002.55) of the order regulating the handling of milk in the Greater Wheeling, West Virginia, marketing area.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me (19 F. R. 35), I hereby determine the supply-demand adjustment pursuant to § 975.61 (b) (7 CFR 975.61 (b)) of the order regulating the handling of milk in the Cleveland, Ohio, marketing area, to be equivalent to the price adjustment for the corresponding month described in the proviso of § 1002.51 (a) (7 CFR 1002.51 (a)), specifically, the " 'supply-demand adjustment' effective in the calculation of the Class I price for the preceding month under the terms of the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Stark County, Ohio, marketing area (Order No. 63, Part 963 of this chapter),", which Order No. 63 is now inoperative.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator
for Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1261; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:57 a. m.]

MILK IN CLARKSBURG W. VA. MARKETING AREA

DETERMINATION OF SUPPLY-DEMAND ADJUSTMENT

Determination pursuant to § 1009.55 (7 CFR 1009.55) of the order regulating the handling of milk in the Clarksburg, West Virginia, marketing area.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me (19 F. R. 35), I hereby determine the supply-demand adjustment pursuant to § 975.61 (b) (7 CFR 975.61 (b)) of the order regulating the handling of milk in the Cleveland, Ohio, marketing area, to be equivalent to the price adjustment for the corresponding month described in the proviso of § 1009.51 (a) (7 CFR 1009.51 (a)), specifically, the " 'supply-demand adjustment' effective in the calculation of the Class I price for the preceding month under the terms of the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Stark County, Ohio, marketing area (Order No. 63, Part 963 of this chapter),", which Order No. 63 is now inoperative.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of February, 1957.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator
for Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1260; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:57 a. m.]

Commodity Stabilization Service

SUPPLY OF VALENCIA TYPE PEANUTS FOR 1957–58 MARKETING YEAR

NOTICE OF PROPOSED DETERMINATIONS

Pursuant to section 358 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1358 (c)), the Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to determine whether the supply of Valencia type peanuts for the 1957–58 marketing year will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand for cleaning and shelling purposes. Section 358 (c) of the act, as amended, reads in part as follows:

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines, on the basis of the average yield per acre of peanuts by types during the preceding five years, adjusted for trends in yields and abnormal conditions of production affecting yields in such five years, that the supply of any type or types of peanuts for any marketing year, beginning with the 1951–52 marketing year, will be insufficient

to meet the estimated demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell for such purposes peanuts owned or controlled by it, the State allotments for those States producing such type or types of peanuts shall be increased to the extent determined by the Secretary to be required to meet such demand but the allotment for any State may not be increased under this provision above the 1947 harvested acreage of peanuts for such State. The total increase so determined shall be apportioned among such States for distribution among farms producing peanuts of such type or types on the basis of the average acreage of peanuts of such type or types in the three years immediately preceding the year for which the allotments are being determined. The additional acreage so required shall be in addition to the national acreage allotment, the production from such acreage shall be in addition to the national marketing quota, and the increase in acreage allotted under this provision shall not be considered in establishing future State, county, or farm acreage allotments.

Prior to determining whether the supply of Valencia type peanuts for the 1957–58 marketing year will be insufficient to meet the estimated demand for cleaning and shelling, consideration will be given to any data, views and recommendations relating thereto which are presented at a hearing to be held on March 5, 1957, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., Room 2W, Administration Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or which are submitted in writing to the Director, Oils and Peanut Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All written submissions must be postmarked not later than March 5, 1957.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 13th day of February, 1957.

[SEAL] CLARENCE L. MILLER,
Associate Administrator,
Commodity Stabilization Service.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1263; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:57 a. m.]

Commodity Stabilization Service and Commodity Credit Corporation

SOIL BANK; ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

NOTICE OF EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERIOD ON CERTAIN LANDS

By an announcement published in 22 F. R. 480, the Secretary of Agriculture, pursuant to section 103 (a) of the Soil Bank Act (70 Stat. 188, 189) and § 485.214 (c) of the regulations governing the 1957 acreage reserve part of the Soil Bank Program, 21 F. R. 10449 and 22 F. R. 494, consented to the grazing of land designated as acreage reserve on farms in certain counties named therein for the period from January 1, 1957, through January 31, 1957.

Notice is hereby given that the period for grazing such lands is hereby extended to cover the period from February 1, 1957, through February 28, 1957, or through such earlier date as the producer may be notified in writing by the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee.

(Sec. 124, Pub. Law 540, 84th Cong.)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of February 1957.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1231; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[T. D. 54304]

FISH

TARIFF-RATE QUOTA

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1957 on certain fish dutiable under paragraph 717 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, as modified pursuant to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802).

In accordance with the proviso to item 717 (b) of Part I, Schedule XX, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (T. D. 51802), it has been ascertained that the average aggregate apparent annual consumption in the United States of fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for: Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish, in the three years preceding 1957, calculated in the manner provided for in the cited agreement, was 249,170,904 pounds. The quantity of such fish that may be imported for consumption during the calendar year 1957 at the reduced rate of duty established pursuant to that agreement is, therefore, 37,375,636 pounds.

[SEAL] RALPH KELLY,
Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1248; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:53 a. m.]

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50–13]

BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.

APPLICATION FOR UTILIZATION FACILITY LICENSE

Please take notice that on February 1, 1957, The Babcock & Wilcox Company, 161 East 42d Street, New York, New York, filed an application under section 104c of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for a license to construct and operate an addition to its existing critical experiment facility located near Lynchburg, Virginia. The new addition will include a critical experiment assembly room, control room, laboratories, storage vault, sub-assembly room, counting room, shops and offices. A copy of the application is available for public inspection in the AEC Public Document Room located at 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of February 1957.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

FRANK K. PITTMAN,
Deputy Director,
Division of Civilian Application.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1246; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:52 a. m.]

[Docket No. 50–52]

BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.

APPLICATION FOR UTILIZATION FACILITY EXPORT LICENSE

Please take notice that on February 1, 1957, The Babcock & Wilcox Company, 161 East 42d Street, New York, New York, filed an application under section 104d of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 for a license to export a pool-type research reactor to Gesellschaft Fur Kernenergieverwertung In Schiffbau Und Schiffahrt MBH (Seciety for the Utilization of Nuclear Energy in Shipbuilding & Navigation, Inc.), Hamburg, Germany. A copy of the application is on file in the AEC Public Document Room located at 1717 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Dated at Washington, D. C. this 11th day of February 1957.

For the Atomic Energy Commission.

FRANK K. PITMAN,
Deputy Director,
Division of Civilian Application.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1247; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8: 52 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Docket No. 6428]

NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC.

TRANS-PACIFIC OPERATIONS; TEMPORARY MAIL RATES; NOTICE OF HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing in the above-entitled proceeding is assigned to be held on March 1, 1957, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in Room E–224, Temporary Building No. 5, 16th Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., before Examiner Ferdinand D. Moran.

Dated at Washington, D. C., February 12, 1957.

[SEAL] FRANCIS W. BROWN,
Chief Examiner.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1254; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:55 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Civil Aeronautics Administration

[Amdt. 13]

FLIGHT OPERATIONS AND AIRWORTHINESS DISTRICT OFFICES

FUNCTIONS, LOCATIONS AND SPECIALTIES

In accordance with the public information requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, the description of Functions and Locations of Field Offices of the Civil Aeronautics Administration is hereby amended. The purpose of this amendment is to publish revised titles for district offices formerly entitled Aviation Safety District Offices, to publish revised titles for personnel assigned to such district offices, and to publish revised addresses for certain district offices.

Section 22 as published on September 14, 1954, in 19 F. R. 5957, and as amended on June 27, 1956, in 21 F. R. 4684, is revised to read as follows:

SEC. 22. *Flight Operations and Airworthiness District Offices*—(a) *Functions.* Flight Operations and Airworthiness District Offices, each staffed with a supervisor and inspectors, serve as contact points with the general public and the aviation industry. The offices are responsible for the initial handling of all matters dealing with: aeronautical competency of airmen, air agencies, and air carriers; manufacture, repair, alteration and maintenance of aircraft and components; compliance with rules and standards governing flight operations; investigation of accidents and violations; promotion of safe flying; and maintenance of close liaison with state and local enforcement agencies.

(b) *Locations and specialties.* In the following tables the specialty column includes all specialties found at a particular office location. Although Engineering Flight Test Inspectors are assigned to a few district offices for the purpose of having administrative headquarters, the public can make initial engineering contact at any Flight Operations and Airworthiness District Office.

"(G)" indicates that there is assigned to the office a General Safety Inspector who specializes in flight operations and airworthiness activities relating to: air agencies, general operators (operators of aircraft other than scheduled air carriers, irregular air carriers operating aircraft having a maximum certificated gross takeoff weight of more than 12,500 pounds, and commercial operators certificated under Part 45 of the Civil Air Regulations); general airmen (all persons who hold or are eligible for airman certificates other than airline transport pilot, airport control tower operator, dispatcher, or aircrewman); and other general aviation activities.

"(C)" indicates that there is assigned to the office an Air Carrier Safety Inspector who specializes in flight operations and airworthiness activities relating to air carrier operations (operations of scheduled air carriers, irregular air carriers operating aircraft having a maximum certificated gross takeoff weight of more than 12,500 pounds, and commercial operators certificated under Part 45 of the Civil Air Regulations); air carrier aircraft in service (aircraft used in air carrier operations described herein); air carrier airmen (persons who hold or are candidates of such certificates as airline transport pilot, airport control tower operator, dispatcher, or aircrewman); and other air carrier matters.

"(M)" indicates that there is assigned to the office a Manufacturing Inspector who specializes in manufacturing inspection, including matters pertaining to the type, production, and original airworthiness inspections of new or modified aircraft, engines, propellers, and components.

"(E)" indicates that there is assigned to the office an Engineering Flight Test Inspector who specializes in rendering engineering assistance in the evaluation of aircraft and equipment designs and redesigns, and in the evaluation of aircraft repairs and alterations.

All inspectors are generally familiar with, and can furnish information and advice on, the flight operations and airworthiness matters outside their area of specialization.

REGION 1

State	City	Location	Mailing address	Specialty
Connecticut	Stratford	Sikorsky Aircraft Corp.	Care Sikorsky Aircraft Corp.	(M)
	Windsor	181 Broad St.	181 Broad St.	(M)
District of Columbia.	Washington	Hangar 6, Washington National Airport.	Hangar 6, Washington National Airport.	(C)
Kentucky	Louisville	Administration Bldg., Bowman Field.	Administration Bldg., Bowman Field.	(G)
Maine	Portland	Municipal Airport	Municipal Airport	(G)
Maryland	Hagerstown	Fairchild Aircraft Division of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp.	Care of Fairchild Aircraft Division of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp.	(M)
Massachusetts	Boston	287 East Marginal St.	287 East Marginal St., East Boston 28.	(C)
	Norwood	Municipal Airport	Municipal Airport	(G)
	Westfield	Barnes Westfield Airport	P. O. Box 464	(G)
New Jersey	Haddonfield	Echelon Airport	P. O. Box 154	(G)
	Newark	Room 221, Air Mail and Express Terminal, Newark Airport.	Room 221, Air Mail and Express Terminal, Newark Airport.	(C)
	Teterboro	Teterboro Air Terminal	Teterboro Air Terminal	(G) (C)
New York	Albany	Albany Airport, Watervliet	P. O. Box 577, Latham	(G)
	Ithaca	Cornell University Airport	Cornell University Airport	(C)
	New York	Terminal Bldg., La Guardia Field.	P. O. Box 575, La Guardia Airport Station, Flushing 71.	(C)
	New York	Room 102-103, Federal Bldg., International Airport.	Room 102-103, Federal Bldg., International Airport, Jamaica.	(C) (M)
	Lindenhurst	Zahn's Airport, North Wellwood Ave.	Zahn's Airport, North Wellwood Ave.	(G)
	Rochester	Rochester Municipal Airport	Rochester Municipal Airport	(G)
Ohio	Cincinnati	Administration Bldg., Lunken Airport.	Administration Bldg., Lunken Airport.	(G)
	Cleveland	Cleveland Hopkins Airport	Cleveland Hopkins Airport Bldg., S-21, Cleveland 11.	(G)
	Columbus	Tower Bldg., Port Columbus Airport.	Tower Bldg., Port Columbus Airport.	(G)
	Vandalia	James M. Cox-Dayton Municipal Airport.	P. O. Box 385	(M)
Oklahoma	Tulsa	American Airlines Bldg., Municipal Airport.	P. O. Box 8186	(C)
Pennsylvania	Allentown	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Airport.	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Airport.	(G)
	Harrisburg	Harrisburg State Airport, New Cumberland.	Harrisburg State Airport, New Cumberland.	(G)
	Pittsburgh	Room 303, Administration Bldg., Greater Pittsburgh Airport.	Room 303, Administration Bldg., Greater Pittsburgh Airport.	(C)
	do	Allegheny County Airport, Dravosburg.	Allegheny County Airport, Dravosburg.	(G)
	Williamsport	Lycoming Division, Aviation Corp.	P. O. Box 928	(M)
Virginia	Alexandria	Beacon Field, 2013 Richmond Highway.	Beacon Field, 2013 Richmond Highway.	(G)
	Richmond	Byrd Field, Sandston	Byrd Field, Sandston	(G)

REGION 2

Alabama	Birmingham	Municipal Airport	Municipal Airport	(G)
Arkansas	Little Rock	Adams Field	R. F. D. 77	(G)
Florida	Jacksonville	Room 221-225, U. S. Post Office and Court House Bldg., 311 West Monroe St.	P. O. Box 1504, Jacksonville 1.	(G)
	Miami	International Airport	P. O. Box 226, International Airport Branch, Miami 48.	(C) (G) (M) (E)
	Tampa	Peter O. Knight Airport	P. O. Box 2112	(G)
Georgia	Atlanta	Bldg. No. 5, Municipal Airport.	P. O. Box 738, Municipal Airport.	(C)
	do	3999 Gordon Rd., Fulton County Airport.	3999 Gordon Rd.	(G)
Louisiana	New Orleans	New Orleans Airport	P. O. Box 8068, Gentilly Branch, New Orleans Airport.	(G) (C)
	Shreveport	Down Town Airport	Down Town Airport, Shreveport 194.	(G)
Mississippi	Jackson	334 A. A. B. Bldg.	P. O. Box 1727	(G)
North Carolina	Charlotte	Room 214, New Terminal Bldg., Municipal Airport.	P. O. Box 598	(G)
	Raleigh	506-507 Commercial Bldg.	P. O. Box 1858	(G)
	Winston-Salem	Terminal Bldg., Smith Reynolds Airport.	Terminal Bldg., Smith Reynolds Airport.	(C)
Oklahoma	Bethany	Tulakes Airport	Care of Aero Design and Engineering Co., P. O. Box 118.	(M)
	Oklahoma City	Municipal Airport	P. O. Box 5153, Farley Station.	(G)
	Tulsa	Administration Bldg., Room 107, Municipal Airport.	Administration Bldg., Room 107.	(G) (C)
South Carolina	Columbia	Capital Airport	P. O. Box 368, West Columbia.	(G)
Tennessee	Nashville	Berry Field	Berry Field	(C) (G)
	Memphis	2d Floor, Hangar No. 1, Memphis Municipal Airport.	P. O. Box 7097	(G)
Texas	Amarillo	Tradewind Airport	P. O. Box 2306	(G)
	Brownsville	Rio Grande International Airport.	Administration Bldg., Rio Grande International Airport.	(G)
	Dallas	Room 241, Terminal Bldg., Love Field.	Room 241, Terminal Bldg., Love Field.	(G)
	do	Room 207, Administration Bldg., Love Field.	Room 207, Administration Bldg., Love Field.	(C)

REGION 2—Continued

State	City	Location	Mailing address	Specialty
Texas	Fort Worth	Meacham Field	P. O. Box 1689, Meacham Field.	(G)
	do	Amon Carter Field, Room 213, Terminal Bldg.	P. O. Box 2506	(C)
	Garland	Temco Aircraft Corp., Garland Plant.	P. O. Box 397	(M)
	Hurst	Bell Aircraft Corp	Care Bell Aircraft Corp., P. O. Box 482, Fort Worth.	(M)
	Houston	2d Floor, Old Terminal Bldg., International Airport.	P. O. Box 12387, Houston 17	(C) (G)
	Midland	Midland Air Terminal	P. O. Box 198, Terminal, Texas.	(G)
	San Antonio	International Airport	371 North Terminal Drive, Room 2, International Airport.	(G) (C)

REGION 3

Illinois	Chicago	5148 South Kildare	5148 South Kildare, Chicago	(C)
	do	Du Page County Airport, St. Charles.	P. O. Box 337, Du Page County Airport, West Chicago.	(G)
	Springfield	Capital Airport	P. O. Box 197	(G)
Indiana	Indianapolis	Administration Bldg., Weir-Cook Municipal Airport.	Administration Bldg., Weir-Cook Municipal Airport.	(G) (C)
	South Bend	St. Joseph County Airport	St. Joseph County Airport	(G)
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Administration Bldg., Municipal Airport.	P. O. Box 1907	(G)
	Des Moines	228 Administration Bldg., Municipal Airport.	228 Administration Bldg., Municipal Airport.	(G)
Kansas	Dodge City	Municipal Airport	P. O. Box 550	(G)
	Kansas City	2d and 3d floors, Administration Bldg., Fairfax Airport.	2d and 3d floors, Administration Bldg., Fairfax Airport.	(C) (G)
	Wichita	Third Floor, Tower Bldg., New Municipal Airport Prospectus.	P. O. Box 2497, West Wichita Station, Wichita, 13.	(G)
	do	Beech Aircraft Corp	Care of Beech Aircraft Corp	(M)
	do	Cessna Aircraft Co	Care of Cessna Aircraft Co	(M)
Michigan	Grand Rapids	Kent County Airport	Kent County Airport	(G)
	Detroit	Administration Bldg., Detroit-Wayne Major Airport, Inkster.	Administration Bldg., Detroit-Wayne Major Airport, Inkster.	(G)
	Muskegon	Continental Aviation & Engineering Corp.	P. O. Box 538	(M)
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Administration Bldg., Wold-Chamberlain Field.	Box 1, Administration Bldg., Wold-Chamberlain Field, Minneapolis, 23.	(G)
	do	6355 34th Ave. South, Wold-Chamberlain Field.	6355 34th Ave. South, Wold-Chamberlain Field.	(C)
Missouri	Springfield	Municipal Airport, Route 6	Box 502A, Municipal Airport, Route 6.	(G)
	St. Louis	Administration Bldg., St. Louis Lambert Field.	Box 127, Lambert Field; Box 6127, Lambert Field, St. Louis 21.	(G) (C)
Nebraska	Lincoln	Terminal Bldg., Municipal Airport Union.	P. O. Box 1748	(G)
	North Platte	128 Administration Bldg., Municipal Airport.	P. O. Box 581	(G)
North Dakota	Bismarck	Municipal Airport	P. O. Box 805	(G)
	Fargo	Administration Bldg., Hector Airport.	P. O. Box 1756, Hector Airport.	(G)
South Dakota	Huron	Municipal Airport	P. O. Box 96	(G)
	Rapid City	do	P. O. Box 27	(G)
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	General Mitchell Field	General Mitchell Field, Milwaukee, 7.	(G)
	Wausau	Wausau Municipal Airport	Wausau Municipal Airport	(G)

REGION 4

State	City	Location	Mailing address	Specialty
Arizona	Phoenix	Sky Harbor Airport	3000 Sky Harbor Blvd., Sky Harbor Airport.	(G)
California	Burbank	Hangar No. 4, Lockheed Air Terminal.	Hangar No. 4, Lockheed Air Terminal.	(C)
	do	Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Plant A-1, Bldg., 19.	Care of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Plant A-1, Bldg. 19.	(M)
	Fresno	Fresno Air Terminal	P. O. Box 591	(G)
	Long Beach	Administration Bldg., Municipal Airport.	Administration Bldg. Municipal Airport.	(G)
	Los Angeles	5651 West Manchester Ave	P. O. Box 45007, Airport Station.	(G) (C)
	Oakland	Municipal Airport	Airport Station, P. O. Box 97	(G)
	Ontario	Administration Bldg., Ontario International Airport.	Administration Bldg., Ontario International Airport.	(G)
	Palo Alto	Municipal Airport	P. O. Box 1210	(G)
	Sacramento	do	Municipal Airport	(G)
	San Diego	Administration Bldg., Lindbergh Field.	Administration Bldg., Lindbergh Field.	(G)
	do	Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp., Bldg. 33, Lindbergh Field.	Care of Convair Aircraft Corp., Bldg. 33, Lindbergh Field, San Diego 12.	(M)
	Santa Monica	Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., 3000 Ocean Park Blvd.	Care of Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., 3000 Ocean Park Blvd.	(M)
	San Francisco	Rm. 404, Terminal Bldg., International Airport.	P. O. Box 7, Airport Branch, South San Francisco.	(C)
	Van Nuys	7550 Hayvenhurst Ave., San Fernando Valley Airport.	7550 Hayvenhurst Ave., San Fernando Valley Airport.	(G)
Colorado	Denver	CAA District Office Bldg., Stapleton Airfield.	CAA District Office Bldg., Stapleton Airfield.	(G) (C)
	Fort Collins	Care of Silvair Uranium & Aircraft, Co.	P. O. Box 215	(M)
Idaho	Boise	1412 Idaho St	1412 Idaho St	(G)
Montana	Billings	208 Stapleton Bldg	P. O. Box 2078	(G)
	Helena	Municipal Airport	P. O. Box 1167	(G)
Nevada	Reno	210 West 2d St., Room 9, Savier Bldg.	P. O. Box 499	(G)
New Mexico	Albuquerque	2029 Yale Blvd. SE	2029 Yale Blvd. SE	(G)
Oregon	Medford	Municipal Airport	P. O. Box 832	(G)
	Portland	Service Office Bldg., 5410 Northeast Marine Dr.	Service Office Bldg., 5410 Northeast Marine Dr., Portland 13.	(G)
Utah	Salt Lake City	Municipal Airport No. 1	Municipal Airport No. 1, Salt Lake City 3.	(G)
Washington	Seattle	CAA Bldg., Boeing Field	P. O. Box 18, Seattle 8	(G)
	do	do	P. O. Box 17, Seattle 8	(M) (C)
	Spokane	Administration Bldg, Felts Field.	P. O. Box 247, Parkwater Station.	(G)
	Yakima	2300 West Washington Ave	2300 West Washington Ave	(G)
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Municipal Airport, 4101 Evans Ave.	Box 2068, Airport Station	(G)

REGION 5

Alaska	Anchorage	Communications Bldg., Merrill Field.	P. O. Box 440	(G)
	do	Anchorage International Airport Terminal Bldg., Ramp Level.	do	(C)
	Fairbanks	Wien Hangar	P. O. Box 510	(C) (G)
	Juneau	Fairbanks Airport, McKinley Bldg.	P. O. Box 2149	(C) (G)

This supplement shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL]

JAMES T. PYLE,
Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1153; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-3670]

ED HOLLYFIELD ET AL.

NOTICE OF HEARING

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

Ed Hollyfield, Eulalie M. Nobles and Adele McFarlane (Applicants), individuals with their principal place of business at 305 Armstrong Building, El Dorado, Arkansas, filed on September 29, 1954, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicants to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicants produce natural gas from the Maggie Patton Unit Well No. 1, Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, which they sell to United Gas Pipe Line Company for resale in interstate commerce.

Due notice of the filing of the application has been given, including publication thereof in the FEDERAL REGISTER on December 14, 1954 (19 F. R. 8548). Said notice fixed January 4, 1955, as the last day for filing protests or petitions for leave to intervene in the above-entitled proceeding.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on Thursday, February 28, 1957, at 10:00 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1221; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-11406]

NORTHERN NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

Take notice that Northern Natural Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with principal place of business at 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebraska, filed in Docket No. G-11406 on November 1, 1956, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicant proposes to construct and operate, as an integral part of its existing natural gas system, certain natural gas facilities as hereinafter described which are necessary to the delivery and sale of natural gas in interstate commerce by Applicant, and, to sell and deliver natural gas in interstate commerce on an interruptible basis pursuant to a contract dated August 7, 1956, to the Joint Independent Consolidated School District No. 15 (School District) of Dakota and Scott Counties, Minnesota, for use in the consolidated school located in Dakota County.

The facilities proposed to be constructed and operated by Applicant consist of a side tap, and a measuring and regulating station to be used in delivering gas to the recently completed school, which has dual fuel burning equipment and will use oil as standby fuel. The facilities will be located on Applicant's 24-inch line in Dakota County, near Minneapolis, at a point approximately 1,000 feet east of the school. School District will construct, own and operate the necessary facilities from the outlet of Applicant's measuring station.

Applicant estimates annual sales to School District at 10,100 Mcf and the maximum daily demand at 112 Mcf The application states that the proposed sale will not require any increase in Applicant's delivery capacity and will not adversely affect Applicant's ability to serve the firm requirements of its utility customers.

Applicant has estimated the cost of constructing and installing the necessary facilities required to provide the proposed service at $3,000, which will be financed from cash on hand.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on March 12, 1957, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before February 25, 1957. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1222; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

[Project No. 1267]

GREENWOOD COUNTY, S. C.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR AMENDMENT OF LICENSE

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

Public notice is hereby given that Greenwood County, South Carolina, has filed application under the Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 791a-825r) for amendment of the license for water-power Project No. 1267, located on the Saluda River in Greenwood, Laurens and Newberry Counties, South Carolina, to show the maximum normal reservoir elevation of 440.0 feet instead of 441.5 feet, to change the annual charge provision to conform to present Commission regulations and for Commission approval and inclusion in the license of certain exhibits showing the project boundary.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure of the Commission (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10). The last date upon which protests or petitions may be filed is March 20, 1957. The application is on file with the Commission for public inspection.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1223; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 11927; FCC 57M-125]

Q BROADCASTING CO.

ORDER SCHEDULING PREHEARING CONFERENCE

In re application of Q Broadcasting Company, Phoenix, Arizona; Docket No. 11927, File No. BP-10178; for construction permit.

It is ordered, This 12th day of February 1957, that a prehearing conference in the above-entitled proceeding will be held in the Offices of the Commission, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 20, 1957, commencing at 10:00 a. m.

Released: February 13, 1957.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1251; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:54 a. m.]

[Mexican Change List 199]

MEXICAN BROADCAST STATIONS

LIST OF CHANGES, PROPOSED CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

JANUARY 23, 1957.

Notification under the provisions of Part III, section 2 of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement.

List of changes, proposed changes, and corrections in assignments of Mexican Broadcast Stations modifying the appendix containing assignments of Mexican Broadcast Stations (Mimeograph 47214–6) attached to the recommendations of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement Engineering Meeting January 30, 1941.

Call letters	Location	Power kw	Antenna	Schedule	Class	Probable date of change or commencement of operation
		610 kilocycles				
XECV (new)	Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosi	1000wD/250 w N	ND	U	IV	June 23, 1957
		660 kilocycles				
XERPM	Mexico, D. F. (change in call letters from XEBZ).	50 kw	DA-2	U	II	Jan. 23, 1957
		960 kilocycles				
XECS	Manzanillo, Colima (change in frequency from 1400 kc—increase daytime power—change time of operation).	1 kw/D/100 w N		U	IV	July 23, 1957
		970 kilocycles				
XEOW	Mazatlan, Sinaloa (now in operation).	1000 w D/250 w N.	ND	U	IV	Jan. 23, 1957
XEK	Mexico, D. F. (increase power)	5 kw D/1 kw N	DA-N	U	III	Apr. 23, 1957
		980 kilocycles				
XETV	San Andres Tuxtla Veracruz (change call letters from XEPA).	250 w		U	IV	Jan. 23, 1957
		1260 kilocycles				
XECV	Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosi (delete assignment).	1000 w D	ND	D	III	July 23, 1957
		1510 kilocycles				
XEKV (new)	Chihuahua, Chihuahua	1 kw D	ND	U	III	Do.
		1400 kilocycles				
XECS	Manzanillo, Colima (delete assignment—change to 960 kc.).	250 w	ND	U	IV	Do.
		1490 kilocycles				
XEPA	Puebla, Puebla (assignment of call letters).	250 w		U	IV	Jan. 23, 1957
		1590 kilocycles				
XEBZ (new)	Meoqui, Chihuahua	1 kw D			III	July 23, 1957

[SEAL]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1252; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:54 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 70–3463]

OHIO POWER CO.

ORDER GRANTING APPLICATION REGARDING ACQUISITION OF COMMON STOCK OF NEWLY FORMED SUBSIDARY COMPANY

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

Ohio Power Company ("Ohio"), a public utility subsidiary company of American Gas and Electric Company, a registered holding company, has filed an application and an amendment thereto with this Commission pursuant to sections 9 (a) and 10 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") concerning a proposed transaction which is summarized as follows:

Ohio proposes to acquire 1,000 shares of the capital stock, $1 par value, being all of the capital stock proposed to be issued, of Captina Operating Company ("Captina"), a West Virginia corporation, at a purchase price of $1 per share.

Ohio has entered into a Memorandum Agreement under date of December 20, 1956 with Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company ("Pitt"), Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation ("Olin"), Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated ("Revere") and Wheeling Electric Company ("Wheeling"), providing generally for the construction of what is, initially, to be a three-225,000 KW unit power plant near Cresap, West Virginia. Two units of this plant are to be owned by Olin Revere Generating Corporation ("Generating"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin Revere Metals Corporation ("Metals"), all the voting securities of which are to be jointly owned by Olin and Revere. The other unit is to be owned by Ohio. Generating presently proposes to use its units to supply energy to Metals for the reduction of aluminum, and to Olin for fabrication of aluminum, at facilities to be located near Clarington, Ohio. Generating, if requested, may also deliver energy to Revere at some future time for fabrication of aluminum. In addition, Generating will make excess capacity of its two units available to Ohio in consideration of appropriate demand charges. The Memorandum Agreement further provides that Captina will operate the entire generating plant for Ohio and Generating.

It is presently contemplated that Captina will supervise the operation, on behalf of Ohio and Generating, of the generating plant which is to be known as the Kammer Plant, and that Ohio and Generating will reimburse Captina for all its expenses in its operation of the Kammer Plant in proportion to the power and energy used by each. In addition, Generating will pay Captina a fee of ½ mill per kilowatt hour generated as provided for in the Memorandum Agreement.

No State commission or any Federal commission other than this Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transaction.

The costs of Federal tax stamps relating to Captina's issuance of 1,000 shares of capital stock, estimated at $1.10, will be paid by Captina. No legal or other fees, commissions or other expenses are to be paid or incurred by Ohio, or any associate company, in connection with the proposed transaction, except that routine services incident to the transaction will be performed by American Gas and Electric Service Corporation, the service corporation for the American Gas and Electric System.

Due notice having been given of the filing of said amended application in the manner prescribed by Rule U-23 (Holding Company Act Release No. 13371) and no hearing having been requested of or ordered by the Commission; and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the Act and the rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied, and no adverse findings are necessary; and the Commission deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers that said amended application be granted forthwith; provided, however, that our action herein should not be construed as relieving Captina of any obligation imposed on it by section 13 of the act:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of the act that said amended application be and the same hereby is, granted forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57–1224; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70–3551]

SOUTHERN CO.

ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE REGARDING PARTIAL GUARANTEE OF CERTAIN LOANS

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

The Southern Company ("Southern"), a registered holding company, has filed a declaration with this Commission pursuant to sections 6 (a) and 7 of the Pub-

lic Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") regarding certain proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Southern, subject to obtaining the necessary regulatory approval, has undertaken to execute an agreement to guarantee 8 percent of a proposed borrowing of $15,000,000 by Power Reactor Development Company ("PRDC"). The remaining 92 percent of the borrowing is to be guaranteed by 12 other companies.

PRDC is a non-profit company which is presently engaged in constructing a fast breeder atomic reactor at Lagoona Beach, Michigan, in order to determine the soundness and economy of producing, by means of such a reactor, steam to be used in generating electric energy for public utility service. Southern and its public utility subsidiaries, which are interested in the research and developmental activities of PRDC, have a direct representation in this project through Southern Services, Inc., the mutual service company of the Southern system, which is one of the 21 member companies of PRDC.

In order to make provisions for the financing of its project, PRDC has obtained commitments for contributions totaling $23,540,000 from interested companies including the four public utility subsidiaries of Southern. To secure additional funds PRDC has also made arrangements, as indicated above, for the borrowing of $15,000,000 from five New York banks acting as Trustees for various pension trusts. The Loan Agreement, under which these borrowings are to be effected, conditions the granting of any loans upon their being guaranteed as to principal and interest. Southern and 12 other companies, which are members of PRDC, have accordingly undertaken to enter into a separate Guaranty Agreement with the aforementioned banks which agreement provides for the guarantee by these companies, in specified percentages, of any borrowings by PRDC under the Loan Agreement. Southern desires authority to enter into said Guaranty Agreement and to make the guarantees therein provided for.

The Loan Agreement provides, among other things, that notes shall be issued representing the borrowings and that each note shall be dated as of the date of the borrowing, shall mature on July 1, 1970, and shall bear interest at the rate of 4.35 percent per annum until maturity. PRDC will effect the borrowings at quarterly intervals during 1957 and 1958. Repayments of the loans are to be made by semi-annual payments of $1,000,000 each in the years 1964 to 1969, inclusive, and by two payments of $1,500,000 each in 1970.

It is currently expected that PRDC will be able to meet its liabilities for repayment of principal and interest under the Loan Agreement from its operating revenues or from other resources and without recourse against the guarantors. However, should any payment be required of Southern on account of such guarantee, such payment will not constitute a loan or advance by Southern to PRDC but will be accounted for by Southern as an expense.

No State commission and no Federal commission other than this Commission has jurisdiction over the proposed transaction.

The fees and expenses to be paid by the company in connection with the proposed guarantee are for the compensation of its counsel, Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, and it is estimated they will not exceed $1,000.

Due notice having been given of the filing of the declaration in the manner prescribed by Rule U-23 (Holding Company Act Release No. 13366) and a hearing not having been requested of or ordered by the Commission; and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the Act and the rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied, and it appearing to the Commission that the estimated fees and expenses are not unreasonable, provided they do not exceed the amounts estimated, and that the declaration should be permitted to become effective:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that said declaration be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1225; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 70-3552]

DELAWARE POWER & LIGHT CO.

ORDER PERMITTING DECLARATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE REGARDING PARTIAL GUARANTEE OF CERTAIN LOANS

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

Delaware Power & Light Company ("Delaware"), a public utility company and a registered holding company has filed a declaration and an amendment thereto pursuant to sections 6 (a) and 7 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") regarding certain proposed transactions which are summarized as follows:

Delaware, subject to obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals, has undertaken to enter into an agreement to guarantee 1.20 percent of a proposed borrowing of $15,000,000 by Power Reactor Development Company ("PRDC"). Similar commitments have been made by 12 other companies for the guarantee of the remaining 98.8 percent of the borrowings. PRDC is a non-profit company which is presently engaged in constructing a fast breeder atomic reactor at Lagoona Beach, Michigan, in order to determine the soundness and economy of producing, by means of such a reactor, steam to be used in generating electric energy for public utility service. Delaware, which is interested in the research and development activities of PRDC, is one of the 21 member companies of PRDC.

In order to make provisions for the financing of its project, PRDC has obtained commitments for contributions totaling $23,540,000 from interested companies including a commitment from Delaware to contribute $300,000 over a five-year period. To secure additional funds, PRDC has also made arrangements as indicated above, for the borrowing of $15,000,000 from five New York banks acting as trustees for various pension trusts. The Loan Agreement under which these borrowings are to be effected, conditions the granting of any loans upon their being guaranteed as to principal and interest. Delaware, 11 other member companies of PRDC, and The Southern Company, a registered holding company, have accordingly undertaken to enter into a separate Guaranty Agreement with the aforementioned banks which agreement provides for the guarantee by these companies, in specified percentages, of any borrowings made by PRDC under the Loan Agreement. Delaware desires authority to enter into said Guaranty Agreement and to make the guarantees therein provided for.

The Loan Agreement provides, among other things, that notes shall be issued representing the borrowings and that each note shall be dated as of the date of the borrowing, shall mature on July 1, 1970, and shall bear interest at the rate of 4.35 percent per annum until maturity. PRDC will effect the borrowings at quarterly intervals during 1957 and 1958. Repayments of the loans are to be made by semi-annual payments of $1,000,000 each in the years 1964 to 1969, inclusive and by two payments of $1,500,000 each in 1970.

It is currently expected that PRDC will be able to meet its liabilities for repayment of principal and interest under the Loan Agreement from its operating revenues or from other resources and without recourse against the guarantors. However, should any payment be required of Delaware on account of such guarantee, such payment will not constitute a loan or advance by Delaware to PRDC but will be accounted for by Delaware as an expense.

The proposed guarantee by Delaware has been approved by The Public Service Commission of Delaware. No other State commission or Federal commission, other than this Commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transaction.

No fees, commissions or expenses will be paid or incurred directly or indirectly in connection with the proposed guarantee.

Due notice having been given of the filing of the declaration in the manner prescribed by Rule U-23 (Holding Company Act Release No. 13365) and a hearing not having been requested of or ordered by the Commission; and the Commission finding that the applicable provisions of the act and the rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied and that the declaration should be permitted to become effective:

It is ordered, Pursuant to Rule U-23 and the applicable provisions of said act, that said declaration as amended be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject to

the terms and conditions prescribed in Rule U-24.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 57-1226; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 1-3679]

KROY OILS LTD.

ORDER SUMMARILY SUSPENDING TRADING

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

In the matter of trading on the American Stock Exchange in the 20 cent par value Capital Stock of Kroy Oils Limited, File No. 1-3697.

I. The 20 cent par value Capital Stock of Kroy Oils Limited, an Alberta corporation (hereinafter called "registrant"), is listed and registered on the American Stock Exchange, a national securities exchange (hereinafter called "the exchange").

II. The Commission on November 2, 1956, issued its order and notice of hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (hereinafter called "the act") to determine at a hearing to be held on November 20, 1956, whether it is necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors to suspend for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to withdraw, the registration of the Capital Stock of registrant on the exchange for failure to comply with section 13 of the act and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder, in that the Commission has reason to believe that a current report for the month of May, 1956, on Form 8-K, filed by registrant with the Commission was false and misleading in certain respects set forth in said order. On February 1, 1957, the Commission issued its order summarily suspending trading of said securities on the exchange pursuant to section 19 (a) (4) of the act for the reasons set forth in said order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative acts or practices for a period of ten days from February 3, 1957, to February 12, 1957, inclusive.

III. On November 7, 1956, counsel representing registrant requested a postponement of the hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the act in order to enable him to prepare for the hearing. Pursuant to this request, the Commission on November 7, 1956, issued its order postponing the date of said hearing to November 26, 1956. Said hearing has commenced but has not yet been concluded by Commission order or decision.

IV. The Commission has reason to believe that the false report filed by registrant as alleged in the order and notice of hearing referred to in paragraph II and the relationship between registrant and Great Sweet Grass Oils Limited, also subject to an order issued concurrently herewith under section 19 (a) (4) of the act, and also subject to an order and notice of hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the act, which hearing has been consolidated with the hearing referred to in paragraph III, are such as to cause widespread confusion and uncertainty in the market for registrant's shares. Under the circumstances recited in this order, the Commission is of the opinion that it would be impossible for the investing public to reach an informed judgment at this time as to the value of registrant's securities or for trading in such securities to be conducted in an orderly and equitable manner.

V. The Commission being of the opinion that the public interest requires the summary suspension of trading in such security on the exchange and that such action is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors; and

The Commission being of the opinion that such suspension is necessary in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative acts or practices with the result that it will be unlawful under section 15 (c) (2) of the act and the Commission's Rule X-15C2-2 thereunder for any broker or dealer to make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce or attempt to induce the purchase or sale of, such security otherwise than on a national securities exchange.

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 19 (a) (4) of the act that trading in said securities on the American Stock Exchange be summarily suspended in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative acts or practices for a period of ten days from February 13, 1957 to February 22, 1957, inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 57-1227; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:46 a. m.]

[24W-1685]

GUIDON CORP.

ORDER TEMPORARILY SUSPENDING EXEMPTION, STATEMENT OF REASONS THEREFOR, AND NOTICE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

I. The Guidon Corporation, a Maryland corporation, with principal offices located at Elkton, Maryland, having filed with the Commission on July 6 and 15, 1954, a Notification on Form 1-A and an Offering Circular, and subsequently having filed amendments thereto, relating to a proposed offering of 10,000 shares of $10 par common stock at $10 per share, for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (b) thereof and Regulation A promulgated thereunder; and

II. The Commission having reasonable cause to believe that the terms and conditions of Regulation A have not been complied with in that the company has failed to file reports of sales on Form 2-A as required by Rule 224 of Regulation A, and has ignored requests by the Commission's staff for such reports:

III. *It is ordered,* Pursuant to Rule 223 (a) of the general rules and regulations under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that the exemption under Regulation A be, and it hereby is, temporarily suspended.

Notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the matter may file with the Secretary of the Commission a written request for hearing; that, within 20 days after receipt of such request, the Commission will, or at any time upon its own motion may, set the matter down for hearing at a place to be designated by the Commission for the purpose of determining whether this order of suspension should be vacated or made permanent, without prejudice, however, to the consideration and presentation of additional matters at the hearing; and that notice of the time and place for said hearing will be promptly given by the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 57-1228; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:46 a. m.]

[File No. 1-3827]

GREAT SWEET GRASS OILS LTD.

ORDER SUMMARILY SUSPENDING TRADING

FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

In the matter of trading on the American Stock Exchange in the $1.00 par value Capital Stock of Great Sweet Grass Oils Limited; File No. 1-3827.

I. The $1.00 par value Capital Stock of Great Sweet Grass Oils Limited (hereinafter called "registrant") is listed and registered on the American Stock Exchange, a national securities exchange (hereinafter called "the exchange").

II. The Commission on October 19, 1956, issued its order and notice of hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (hereinafter called "the act"), and on October 24, 1956, issued its amended order and notice of hearing under the act to determine at a hearing to be held November 13, 1956, whether it is necessary or appropriate for the protection of investors to suspend for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to withdraw, the registration of the Capital Stock of registrant on the exchange for failure to comply with section 13 of the act and the rules and regulations thereunder, in that the Commission had reason to believe that the reports filed by registrant on Form 8-K and Form 10-K were false and misleading in certain respects set forth in said orders. On October 31, 1956, the Commission issued its second amended order and notice of hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the act restating the allegations in the original and amended orders and including allegations that the Commission had reason to believe that the registrant's current report on Form 8-K for the month of December 1955, and amendments thereto, and that registrant's annual report on Form 10-K for its fiscal year ended December 31, 1955, and amendments thereto, were false and misleading in additional respects set forth in said order. On November 16, 1956, the Commission issued its third amended order

and notice of hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the act restating the allegations in the original and amended orders and including allegations that the Commission had reason to believe that the registrant's current report on Form 8–K for the month of August 1955, was false and misleading in certain respects set forth in said order, and that the Form 8–K report for the month of December 1955, and the Form 10–K report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1955 were false and misleading in additional respects set forth in said order. On February 1, 1957, the Commission issued its order summarily suspending trading pursuant to section 19 (a) (4) of the act in said securities on the exchange for the reasons set forth in said order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive and manipulative acts or practices from February 3, 1957 to February 12, 1957, inclusive.

III. On November 7, 1956, counsel representing registrant requested a postponement of the hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the act in order to enable him to prepare for the hearing. Pursuant to this request, the Commission on November 7, 1956, issued its order postponing the date of said hearing to November 26, 1956. Said hearing has commenced but has not yet been concluded by Commission order or decision.

IV. The Commission has reason to believe that the false reports filed by registrant as alleged in the orders and notices of hearing referred to in paragraph II and the relationship between registrant and Kroy Oils Limited, also subject to an order issued concurrently herewith under section 19 (a) (4) of the act, and also subject to an order and notice of hearing under section 19 (a) (2) of the act, which hearing has been consolidated with the hearing referred to in paragraph III, are such as to cause widespread confusion and uncertainty in the market for registrant's shares. Under the circumstances recited in this order, the Commission is of the opinion that it would be impossible for the investing public to reach an informed judgment at this time as to the value of registrant's securities or for trading in such securities to be conducted in an orderly and equitable manner.

V. The Commission being of the opinion that the public interest requires the summary suspension of trading in such security on the exchange and that such action is necessary and appropriate for the protection of investors; and

The Commission being of the opinion that such suspension is necessary in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative acts or practices, with the result that it will be unlawful under section 15 (c) (2) of the act and the Commission's Rule X-15C2–2 thereunder for any broker or dealer to make use of the mails or of any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce to effect any transaction in, or to induce or attempt to induce the purchase or sale of, such security otherwise than on a national securities exchange.

It is ordered, Pursuant to section 19 (a) (4) of the act that trading in said securities on the American Stock Exchange be summarily suspended in order to prevent fraudulent, deceptive, or manipulative acts or practices for a period of ten days from February 13, 1957, to February 22, 1957, inclusive.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 57–1264; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:57 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

FEBRUARY 13, 1957.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the general rules of practice (49 CFR 1.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

LONG-AND-SHORT HAUL

FSA No. 33262: *Sulphuric acid—LeMoyne, Ala., to Florida.* Filed by O. W. South, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on sulphuric acid, tank-car loads from LeMoyne, Ala., to Achan, Brewster, Noralyn, North Pauway, Peace Valley Mine, Pierce and Prairie, Fla.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Tariff: Supplement 40 to Agent Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. 1357.

FSA No. 33263: *T. O. F. C. service between Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Texas.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on various commodities loaded in trailers and transported on railroad flat cars between points in Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin, on the one hand, and points in Texas, on the other.

Grounds for relief: Motor truck competition.

Tariff: Supplement 33 to agent Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. 4181.

FSA No. 33264: *Crude petrolatum—to Kalamazoo, Mich.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on crude petrolatum, tank-car loads from specified points in Louisiana, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas to Kalamazoo, Mich.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formulas and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 92 to Agent Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. 4150.

FSA No. 33265: *Aluminum billets, etc., Texas points to Davenport and Riverdale, Iowa.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on aluminum billets, blooms, ingots, pigs or slabs, carloads from Gregory and Point Comfort, Tex., to Davenport and Riverdale, Iowa.

Grounds for relief: Carrier competition and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 292 to Agent Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. 4139.

FSA No. 33266: *Barytes—Arkansas and Missouri to Berwick, La.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent for interested rail carriers. Rates on barite (barytes), carloads from specified points in Arkansas and Missouri to Berwick, La.

Grounds for relief: Maintenance of destination relationships with Morgan City, La., and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 67 to Agent Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. 4092.

FSA No. 33267: *T. O. F. C. service—between official and western territories.* Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on various commodities loaded in highway trailers and transported on railroad flat cars between points in trunk line and central territories, on one hand, and points in western trunk line territory, on the other.

Grounds for relief: Motor truck competition and circuity.

Tariff: Agent Prueter's tariff I. C. C. No. A–4148.

FSA No. 33268: *Fine coal—Western Kentucky mines to Waukegan, Ill.* Filed by R. G. Raasch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on bituminous fine coal, carloads from western Kentucky coal mines on the Illinois Central Railroad Company to Waukegan, Ill.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous route.

Tariff: Supplement 106 to Illinois Central Railroad Company's tariff I. C. C. E–1869.

FSA No. 33269: *Coal—Alabama mines to Krannert and Yates, Ga.* Filed by O. W. South, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on bituminous coal, carloads, also fine screened bituminous coal, carloads from specified points in Alabama on the Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company to Krannert and Yates, Ga.

Grounds for relief: Market competition and circuitous routes.

Tariff: Supplement 36 to Gulf, Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company's tariff I. C. C. 231.

FSA No. 33270: *Cotton linters—from the Southwest to intermediate points.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on cotton linters, carloads, from points in southwestern territory to points in Illinois, southern, southwestern and western trunk line territories.

Grounds for relief: Market competition with cotton, carloads, and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 109 to Agent Kratzmeir's tariff I. C. C. 4014.

FSA No. 33271: *Petroleum products—Warcer, Tenn., to Bryson, N. C.* Filed by O. W. South, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on gasoline, and other petroleum products, carloads from Warcer, Tenn., to Bryson, N. C.

Grounds for relief: truck competition.

Tariff: Supplement 18 to Agent Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. 1561.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. MCCOY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 57–1241; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:50 a. m.]

FLOYD A. MECHLING

STATEMENT OF APPOINTMENT

Pursuant to subsection 302 (a), Part III, Executive Order No. 10647 (20 F. R. 8769), "Providing for the Appointment of Certain Persons Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended",

the following information is furnished for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

1. Name of appointee: Floyd A. Mechling.

2. Name of employing agency: Interstate Commerce Commission.

3. Date of appointment: January 21, 1957.

4. Title of appointee's position: Consultant.

5. Name of appointee's private employer or employers: A. L. Mechling Barge Lines Inc.

Dated at Washington, D. C. this 6th day of February, 1957.

[SEAL] OWEN CLARKE,
Chairman,
Interstate Commerce Commission.

Statement. Pursuant to subsection 302 (b), Part III, Executive Order No. 10647, dated November 28, 1955 (20 F. R. 8769), "Providing for the Appointment of Certain Persons Under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as Amended", I hereby furnish the following information for filing with the Division of the Federal Register for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER:

(1) The names of each corporation of which I am, or within sixty days preceding my said appointment have been, an officer or director, are as follows:

A. L. Mechling Barge Lines Inc.
Marine Transit Company.
Mechmar Development Company, Inc.
B. J. Markham, Inc.
Joliet Marine Supply and Repair Service, Inc.

(2) The names of each corporation in which I own, or within sixty days preceding my said appointment have owned, stocks, bonds, or other financial interests, are as follows:

A. L. Mechling Barge Lines Inc.
Marine Transit Company.
Mechmar Development Company, Inc.
B. J. Markham, Inc.
Joliet Marine Supply and Repair Service, Inc.
River-Gulf Terminal Inc.
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation.

(3) The names of each partnership of which I am, or within sixty days preceding my said appointment have been, a partner, are as follows:

None.

(4) The names of other businesses in which I own, or within sixty days preceding my said appointment have owned, any similar interest are as follows:

None.

Dated at Joliet, Illinois, this 29th day of January 1957.

FLOYD A. MECHLING.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1242; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:51 a. m.]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster Area 121]

KENTUCKY

DECLARATION OF DISASTER AREA

Whereas, it has been reported that on or about January 29, 1957, because of the disastrous effects of flood, damage resulted to residences and business property located in certain areas in the State of Kentucky;

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the areas affected;

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such areas constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended;

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, I hereby determine that:

1. Applications for disaster loans under the provisions of section 207 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, may be received and considered by the Offices below indicated from persons or firms whose property situated in the following counties (including any areas adjacent to said counties) suffered damage or other destruction as a result of the catastrophe above referred to:

Counties of: Perry, Harlan, Whitley, Pike, Leslie, Clay, Letcher, Johnson, Breathitt, Martin, Bell, Knox, Knott, Floyd, Lee, Owsley, Jackson, Magoffin, and Estill.

Offices: Small Business Administration Regional Office, Federal Reserve Bank Building, 713 Superior Avenue, Cleveland 1, Ohio; Small Business Administration Branch Office, Federal Building, Suite 413, Sixth and Broadway, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

2. Special field offices to receive and process such applications will be established in Hazard, Barbourville and Pikeville, Kentucky.

3. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this Declaration will not be accepted subsequent to July 31, 1957.

Dated: January 31, 1957.

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1238; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:50 a. m.]

[Declaration of Disaster Area 122]

VIRGINIA

DECLARATION OF DISASTER AREA

Whearas, it has been reported that beginning on or about January 29, 1957, because of the disastrous effects of flood, damage resulted to residences and business property located in certain areas in the State of Virginia;

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the areas affected;

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such areas constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended;

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Adminisdtration, I hereby determine that:

1. Applications for disaster loans under the provisions of section 207 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, may be received and considered by the Offices below indicated from persons or firms whose property situated in the following counties (including any areas adjacent to said counties) suffered damage or other destruction as a result of the catastrophe above referred to:

Counties: Wise, Smyth, Russell, Washington, Tazewell, Scott, Dickenson, Bland.

Officers: Small Business Administration Regional Office, 900 N. Lombardy Street, Richmond 20, Virginia; Small Business Administration Branch Office, Embleton Building, 922 Quarrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia.

2. A special field office to receive and process such applications will be established at the American Legion Home, 2201 W. Front Street, Richlands, Virginia.

3. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this Declaration will not be accepted subsequent to July 31, 1957.

Dated: January 31, 1957.

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1240; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:50 a. m.]

[Declaration of Disaster Area 123]

WEST VIRGINIA

DECLARATION OF DISASTER AREA

Whereas, it has been reported that beginning on or about January 29, 1957, because of the disastrous effects of flood, damage resulted to residences and business property located in certain areas in the State of West Virigina;

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the areas affected;

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such areas constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended;

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, I hereby determine that:

1. Applications for disaster loans under the provisions of section 207 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, may be received and considered by the Offices below indicated from persons or firms whose property situated in the following counties (including any areas adjacent to said counties) suffered damage or other destruction as a result of the catastrophe above referred to:

Counties: Logan, Mercer, McDowell, Mingo, Webster, Wayne, and Wyoming.

Offices: Small Business Administration Regional Office, 900 N. Lombardy Street, Richmond 20, Viriginia; Small Business Administration Branch Office, Embleton Building, Rooms 203-203A and 205, 922 Quarrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia.

2. A special field office to receive and process such applications will be established in Williamson, West Virginia.

3. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this Declaration

will not be accepted subsequent to July 31, 1957.

Dated: January 31, 1957.

WENDELL B. BARNES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1239; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:50 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

WOLFGANG BACHOFEN

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Wolfgang Bachofen, Steinerkirchen-Traun, O. Oe., Vienna, Austria; Claim No. 61082, Vesting Order No. 17702; $6,762.39 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 1, 1957.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1243; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:45 a. m.]

ALBA COLAIUDA ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Alba Colaiuda, L'Aquila, Italy; Claim No. 45502, Vesting Order No. 1912; $293.71 in the Treasury of the United States.

Guiseppe Colaiuda, Caracas, Venezuela; Claim No. 45503, Vesting Order No. 1913; $447.79 in the Treasury of the United States.

Guido Colaiuda, L'Aquila, Italy; Claim No. 45504, Vesting Order No. 1996; $290.38 in the Treasury of the United States.

Paolina Colaiuda, L'Aquila, Italy; Claim No. 45505, Vesting Order No. 1997; $284.77 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 11, 1957.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1244; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:51 a. m.]

UMBERTO ZINZI

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Umberto Zinzi, 140 Viale Milizie, Rome, Italy; Claim No. 40978, Vesting Order No. 9693; $322.93 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on February 11, 1957.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1245; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:51 a. m.]

Office of the Attorney General

[Order 142-57]

ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

Establishment of Office of Administrative Procedure. 1. There is hereby established in the Department of Justice an Office of Administrative Procedure which shall be a component of and under the administrative supervision of the Office of Legal Counsel.

Director. 2. The Office shall be headed by a Director who will act in an advisory capacity in carrying out the purposes of the Office.

Purposes of the Office. 3. With a view to achieving improvements in administrative procedures within the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government, the Office shall:

(a) Carry on continuous studies of the adequacy of the procedures by which Federal departments and agencies determine the rights, duties, and privileges of persons;

(b) Initiate cooperative effort among the departments and agencies and their respective bars to develop and adopt so far as practicable uniform rules of practice and procedure;

(c) Collect and publish facts and statistics concerning the procedures of the departments and agencies;

(d) Assist departments and agencies in the formulation and improvement of their administrative procedures.

Cooperation by Departments and Agencies, the Bar, and other interested persons. 4. The Director, in consultation with the Attorney General, is authorized to make appropriate arrangements for securing the cooperation and advice of representatives of the departments and agencies, the bar, and other interested persons in connection with the performance of his duties.

Reports. 5. The Director shall render an annual report for circulation to the departments and agencies, and such other reports as the Attorney General may from time to time request.

Dated: February 6, 1957.

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General.

[F. R. Doc. 57-1237; Filed, Feb. 15, 1957; 8:49 a. m.]